

THE
BEAUTIES
OF
NATURE and ART
DISPLAYED,
IN A
TOUR through the WORLD;

CONTAINING

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| <p>I. A General Account of all the Countries in the World, remarkable for either Natural or Artificial Curiosities; their Situation, Boundaries, Extent and Divisions; their Rivers, Air, Soils, Chief Cities, &c.</p> <p>II. A particular Account of the most curious natural Productions of each Country, in the Animal, Vegetable, and Fossil Kingdoms; of remarkable Mountains, Caverns, and Volcano's; of Medicinal and other singular Springs; of Cataracts, Whirlpools, &c.</p> <p>III. An Historical Account of the most remarkable Earthquakes, Inundations, Fires, Epidemic Diseases, and other public Calami-</p> | <p>ties, which have, at different times, visited the Inhabitants.</p> <p>IV. Extraordinary Instances of Longevity, Fertility, &c. among the Inhabitants; together with an Account of their most celebrated Inventions, Discoveries, &c.</p> <p>V. Particular Descriptions of the most remarkable Public Buildings, and other singular Productions of Art.</p> <p>VI. Curious Remains of Antiquity; remarkable Laws, Customs, and Traditions of the Inhabitants; together with a Summary View of the most extraordinary Revolutions among them.</p> |
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REVOLUTIONS and other memorable EVENTS
in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, continued.

ABOUT the beginning of the
year 1680, the Whigs, with the
Earl of Shaftsbury at their head,
the more effectually to oppose the
Duke of York, circulated a report,
that the King had been actually married
to Mrs. Lucy Walters, the Duke of Monmouth's
mother; and though the King solemnly denied
this in council, and published a declaration to
refute the report, yet the Duke of Monmouth
returned to England, in August, without leave;
and, without taking any notice of the
court, endeavoured to strengthen his party in
the kingdom. The parliament, which met in
VOL. IV. A October,

October, proceeded in the same way with the former parliament against the court and the Duke of York; they passed a bill for excluding the Duke from the succession, and sent it up to the House of Lords, where it was thrown out: but the Commons still proceeding upon resolutions against popery and the Duke, the parliament was dissolved in January 1680-1, and a new parliament summoned to meet at Oxford in March following. A few days after the meeting of this new parliament, they resumed the exclusion bill, which was read the first time, upon the 28th of March, and ordered a second reading: but the King, perceiving the temper of the house, dissolved this parliament after a session of but seven days.

In June 1683, a conspiracy was discovered called the Ryehouse plot, to assassinate his Majesty and the Duke of York near Ryehouse, not far from Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, as they were returning from New-market; and to excite an insurrection in London and other places. A proclamation was issued for apprehending the conspirators, among whom were the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Essex, and the Lord Ruffel, eldest son to the Earl of Bedford: the Earl of Essex, upon the 21st of July was found dead in the Tower, with his throat cut from ear to ear; and the Lord Ruffel, being tried and convicted of high treason, was beheaded on a scaffold in Lincolns-Inn-Fields. At the same time several more of the conspirators

conspirators were tried and executed : but the Duke of Monmouth, surrendering himself to his Majesty, was pardoned ; and being banished the court, went over to Holland.

Upon the 28th of July, the Princess Anne, youngest daughter to the Duke of York, was married to Prince George, brother to the King of Denmark ; and upon the 6th of February, 1684-5, King Charles the second died in the 55th year of his age, and the 37th of his reign, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey.

Immediately after the decease of Charles, his brother James was proclaimed without the least shadow of opposition. On the contrary, the people seemed to rejoice at his succeeding to the crown. On the day of his accession he disclaimed arbitrary principles before his council at Whitehall, and declared he would maintain the religion established by law, and defend the liberties of his people. On the 23d of April the King and Queen were crowned with the usual solemnities. On the 19th of May the parliament of England met, when the King assured them, that he was determined to protect the church of England, and maintain the liberties and properties of his people. He acquainted them also, that the Earl of Argyll was landed in Scotland, where he was in rebellion against his Majesty, and afterwards sent a message to both houses, acquainting them, that the Duke of Monmouth was landed at Lyme, in Dorsetshire ; upon which both houses re-

solved to stand by his Majesty, with their lives and fortunes, against the Duke, and all other rebels and traitors; and passed a bill attainting the Duke of high treason.

The Earl of Argyll's forces in Scotland were soon dispersed, and himself, being taken prisoner the 17th of June, was beheaded the 30th at Edinburgh, upon a former sentence passed upon him for high treason. In the mean time, the Duke of Monmouth, having collected about 5000 men, marched to Taunton, in Somersetshire, where he was proclaimed King, by the name of James the second; but being attacked at Sedgemore, near Bridgewater, by the King's forces, commanded by the Earl of Feversham and Lord Churchill, he was entirely routed; and, being taken prisoner, was beheaded on Tower-hill the 15th of July: a great many of the Duke's adherents in Dorsetshire and Somersetshire were condemned and executed by judge Jefferies, a man who was very odious to the people, not only for his brutish cruelty, but his glaring partiality upon all occasions in favour of the court; for which, upon his return from this bloody work in the west, he was made Lord High Chancellor.

King James, being now freed of the danger he was in from Monmouth's rebellion, began to discover his design of establishing popery in his dominions, the scheme he had long formed, even while he was Duke of York. He began in Ireland, where he dissolved the privy council,

council, and appointed a new one with several papists in it, notwithstanding an act passed in the late reign, called the Test Act, by which it was enjoined, that all persons, enjoying any office or place of trust, should not only take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, but also receive the communion according to the rites of the church of England; and means were found of having a standing army of papists in Ireland, commanded by the Earl of Tyrconnel, an avowed papist. In England the King had a standing army of 15000 men, in which were many officers, not qualified according to the test act; and he dissolved the parliament of Scotland, upon their refusing to free his Roman Catholic subjects from the restraints they lay under.

Now the papists began every where to set up the public exercise of their religion; the Jesuits erected colleges and seminaries in all the principal towns; four popish bishops were publicly consecrated in the King's chapel; monks appeared in the habits of their respective orders; and it was not long before there were popish lords lieutenants of counties, popish justices of the peace, and other popish magistrates all over England.

In the year 1686, the King sent an embassy to the Pope, in order to reconcile the three kingdoms to the Holy See. In the beginning of the year 1687, he sent his declaration into Scotland, suspending, by virtue of his sovereign authority,

authority, all laws against the Catholics; and upon the 4th of April he published the like declaration for liberty of conscience in England. He sent a mandate to the university of Cambridge to admit one Alban Francis, a Benedictine monk, to the degree of Master of Arts, which the university refusing to do, the vice chancellor was deprived of his office. The presidentship of Magdalen college, in Oxford, being vacant, the King sent his mandate to the vice-president and fellows to elect one Anthony Farmer, a man, who had promised to declare himself a catholic, into that office; but the college refusing to comply, the vice-president and fellows were expelled, and deprived of their livings, which were given to papists.

At this rate did the King go on to establish popery; whilst the Protestants, in the midst of their danger, were in hopes, that his Majesty, being in years, would not live much longer, and that the accession of the Princess of Orange, who was presumptive heir to the crown, would set all things right again: but their hopes seemed quite extinguished, when a proclamation was published, on the 2d of January 1687-8, that the Queen was with child, and ordering a thanksgiving on that account.

On the 27th of April, a declaration was published for liberty of conscience, which the bishops were ordered to see read in all churches and chapels: but seven bishops, having resolved

resolved not to obey the order, were sent to the Tower.

On the 10th of June, the Queen was said to be delivered of a Prince, who is the present Pretender, and is by some supposed to be a supposititious child. The seven bishops, who, on the 15th of June, were discharged from the Tower, were upon the 29th tried at the King's Bench bar, for a libel against the King and his government, and acquitted, which occasioned public rejoicings all over the kingdom.

After the birth of the Prince of Wales, the greatest part of the nation, Tories as well as Whigs, began in earnest to think of means for preserving their religion and liberties from being utterly destroyed. To this end, a great many persons of rank and interest took measures for inviting over the Prince of Orange, in order to put him at the head of the party against the King. The States General having resolved to assist the Prince, great preparations were made in Holland, under various pretences, for this expedition. The first certain advice the King had of the Prince of Orange's design was about the end of September, when he was overwhelmed with the utmost consternation. In this emergency, James consulted immediately with the bishops then in London, and took several steps towards the redress of publick grievances. He abolished a commission which he had instituted for ecclesiastical affairs; he took off a suspension, under which

which he had put the bishop of London ; restored the charter of the city, which he took away ; and removed popish magistrates. The popish chapels were now shut up, and many Romish priests and Jesuits quitted the kingdom : but these measures had not the intended effect, because they came too late, and were evidently the result of necessity and not of choice.

In the mean time, the Prince of Orange published a manifesto explaining the motives to his expedition, and declaring that the design of it was to maintain the protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of these kingdoms, which had been openly violated. The prince, having taken leave of the States, embarked on the 19th of October, with a fleet of about fifty men of war, twenty-five frigates, as many fire ships, about 400 transports, and 14000 land forces on board ; and was accompanied by a great many English nobility and gentry, together with several Dutch and French officers : but the fleet had not sailed many leagues, when the wind suddenly shifted to the west, and blew a violent storm, which lasted two whole days, and scattered the ships in such a manner, that a whole week elapsed before they could re-assemble at their rendezvous.

The damage sustained by the Dutch fleet being in a few days repaired, the Prince re-embarked on the 1st of November, and sailing with a favourable wind, landed at Torbay on the

the 5th without any opposition. From thence he marched to Exeter, on the 8th, where he was joined by several persons of consequence, who signed an association to stand by his highness, and by one another, until, by means of a free parliament, their religion and liberties should be secured in such a manner as to screen them from any future danger of popery and slavery.

The King no sooner received intelligence of the Prince's landing, than he ordered his troops to assemble on Salisbury Plain, under the Earl of Feversham: but great numbers of them went over to the Prince; and when the King arrived at Salisbury, most of the officers declared that they could not in conscience fight against the Prince of Orange, who aimed at nothing but the security of the Protestant religion, and the liberties of the people. The King, finding he could not rely on his army, returned to London, and, on the way, had the mortification to be deserted by Prince George of Denmark, who was soon followed by his princess the lady Anne, to the great grief of her father, from whom there was now an universal defection of all ranks of people.

The Prince, in the mean time, had advanced to Sherburn, and from thence to Salisbury, where he made a triumphant entry, the King's army having retired to Reading.

His

His Majesty, finding himself in this deplorable condition, assembled the few Protestant Lords who happened to be in London, and implored their advice: they were unanimously of opinion, that he should immediately call a free parliament, and send deputies to treat of an accommodation with the Prince, who returned some proposals, which were so moderate, that the King seemed inclinable to accept them: but, in the mean time, consulting with his popish friends, to whom the proposals were by no means favourable, they advised him to withdraw himself with his Queen and son out of the kingdom. Accordingly, the Queen, with the young Prince, and a few attendants, went away the 9th of December in the night, and embarking at Gravesend, arrived safely in France: and the King, the night following, left Whitehall in disguise, in order to follow her thither.

As soon as the King disappeared, the lords and bishops who were in London, together with some other persons of distinction, held a consultation in Guildhall, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, when they resolved to adhere to the Prince of Orange, and sent deputies to him with this resolution, subscribed by all the members of that assembly: the common council of London sent a deputation to the Prince, with an address, craving his protection, and intreating him to honour the city with his presence. The populace plundered, burned, and demolished all the Romish chapels. Chancellor

cellor Jeffries, being discovered as he was attempting to escape in disguise out of the nation, was mal-treated by the multitude, and conveyed to the Tower, where he soon ended his days.

The Earl of Feversham, in pursuance of a letter which he received from the King before his departure, disbanded the army, when some Irish soldiers, finding themselves destitute of subsistence, were compelled by hunger to rifle a house at Uxbridge: this incident was swelled into a report that an Irish army had landed in England, and was in full march to the capital, where it occasioned a most terrible panic, which soon spread itself all over the kingdom. The Prince of Orange, and the nobility in London, to prevent any further mischief, published a proclamation, requiring the officers to reassemble their men, and wait in quarters for further orders.

In the mean time, the small vessel in which the King had embarked was detained at Feversham by the common people, who discovered Sir Edward Hales, who attended the King on board, and mistook the King for his priest or chaplain. In this opinion, they arrested, insulted and robbed their unfortunate sovereign: but being at length known by some persons present, they shewed marks of contrition, and offered to restore the plunder. Then the King sent for the Earl of Winchelsea, who happened to be in the neighbourhood; and that

that nobleman persuaded him to return to London, whither he had also been invited by a deputation from the nobility and magistrates, and where he arrived upon the 16th of December, amidst the acclamations of the people. Being arrived at Whitehall, his majesty sent an invitation to the Prince of Orange, who was to have been the next day in London, to come to St. James's: the Prince however would not deign to answer the King's letter: but sent three Lords to desire his Majesty to remove to Ham-house, near Richmond. In the mean time, the Dutch guards took possession of the palaces of Whitehall and St. James; and the King instead of going to Ham-house, desired leave to go to Rochester, from whence he withdrew about three in the morning, on the 23d of December, with only the Duke of Berwick, his natural son, and two domestics; and embarking, with a favourable wind, set sail for France, and arrived at the port of Ambleteuse, from whence he repaired to St. Germain, where he found the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

The departure of the King was no sooner known, than the peers, as possessed of hereditary jurisdiction, took upon themselves the government; and meeting in their house on the 25th of December, agreed to address the Prince of Orange, to take upon him the administration of all public affairs, until a convention of the estates should be assembled, for which they desired him to issue out letters to

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the several counties, cities, and boroughs, directing them to chuse such a number of persons to represent them in parliament as they had a right to elect. Before the Prince would take this step, he was resolved to be authorized by the Commons as well as by the Peers, and published an order requiring all those who had served members of parliament in the reign of Charles the second, together with the lord mayor, aldermen and fifty common council men of London, to meet at St. James's, on the 26th of December, that he might consult them on the present posture of affairs. They accordingly assembled at the appointed time, and adjourned to the house of Commons, when they resolved to address the Prince, to take upon him the administration of the government till the meeting of the States on the 22d of January. The Prince assured them he would comply with their advice; and being thus invested with the supreme authority, he ordered M. Barillon, the French ambassador, to quit the kingdom immediately, and published a proclamation, authorising all Protestants who had public employments to continue in the exercise of them till the meeting of the convention.

The Scottish peers then in London, to the amount of thirty, and about eighty gentlemen, assembled, at the Prince's desire, and presented an address to him, in which they besought him to assume the reins of government in Scotland, and convoke the states of that kingdom for the

14th of March: and they received nearly the same answer which had been made to the English. At the same time, the Prince extending his care to Ireland, summoned the Earl of Tyrconnel to submit to the present administration in England, but the Earl set him at defiance.

The convention meeting on the 22d of January 1688-9, the two houses, after a letter from the Prince had been read in each, jointly presented an address to him, in which, under God, they acknowledged the nation was indebted to him for its deliverance; they approved of his administration, and begged he would continue to manage the affairs of the government: they ordained a day of thanksgiving for the happy deliverance of the nation, and appointed a particular prayer for the Prince of Orange. On the 28th day of January, the Commons voted, that King James the second, having endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original compact between the King and people, and having by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, had abdicated the government: and that the throne was thereby become vacant; the lords, after some debates, concurred with this vote of the house of Commons; and then both houses voted, that the Prince and Princess of Orange should reign jointly as King and Queen of England. On the 12th of February the



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the Princess of Orange arrived in London from Holland, and next day, the members of the two houses went in a body to the Banqueting-house, where the Prince and Princess sat in state, and made a solemn offer of the crown to their highnesses, after causing a declaration of their rights, which had been violated by King James, to be read. The Prince replied in gracious terms of acknowledgment; and that very day, he and the Princess were proclaimed, by the names of William and Mary, King and Queen of England.

The first resolution taken in council, after the Revolution, was to convert the convention, which placed the crown on the Prince and Princess of Orange, into a parliament: and this was done by the King's going into the house of peers with the usual state of a sovereign, and pronouncing a speech from the throne to both houses. On the 27th of February, the King acquainted the parliament, that the late King James had sailed from Brest with a considerable body of French troops, with a design to land in Ireland, upon which both houses addressed his Majesty, and assured him that they would stand by him and assist him with their lives and fortunes; soon afterwards they advised him to declare war against the French King, who had already made war upon the Emperor and the Dutch, and was now assisting the late King James in his invasion of Ireland.

On the 11th of April, the King and Queen were solemnly crowned by the bishop of London at Westminster. On the 24th of July following, the Princess Anne of Denmark was brought to bed of a Prince, named William, whom his Majesty created Duke of Gloucester; and on the 16th of December, the King passed the bill of rights and succession, agreeable to the declaration of Rights, by which their Majesties accepted the crown, which they were to hold during their lives, and the life of the survivor of them; after their decease it was to devolve to the heirs of the body of the Queen; and in default of such heirs, to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; and in case the Princess should die without issue, to the heirs of the body of King William; and to this bill a clause was annexed, for excluding papists, and persons marrying papists, for ever from inheriting the crown of England.

The revolution in Scotland soon followed that in England. The convention of the estates in that kingdom met upon the 14th of March, according to appointment, and voted that King James had forfeited his right to the crown, and that the throne was become vacant; and presently after, passed an act for settling the crown upon the King and Queen of England. In consequence of this act, their Majesties were proclaimed King and Queen of Scotland, on the day of their coronation in England; and commissioners were sent to make a solemn tender of the crown to their Majesties, in the name
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of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, which was done in the Banqueting-house, upon the 11th of May. Now the meeting of the estates of Scotland was converted into a parliament, and prelacy once more abolished in that kingdom.

From the beginning of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, there was a party in the nation who disliked the new settlement, and were in continual plots to overturn it; these were distinguished by the name of Jacobites, as also by that of Non-jurors, from their refusing to take the oaths to the present government. This party was strengthened and kept alive by several clergymen, who scrupled or refused to take the new oaths, among whom were several of the bishops, who, after some time, were deprived, and their Sees filled with others, which occasioned a schism in the church of England.

In Scotland, the Duke of Gordon held the castle of Edinburgh for the late King; but was forced to surrender it upon the 13th of June 1689; and now all the hopes of James and his party were in the Viscount of Dundee, who had assembled a body of highlanders, and attacking King William's army under General Mackay, at Killicrankie, entirely routed it, but fell in the engagement by a random shot. The cause he had espoused daily declined in Scotland after his death, and the clans, at length, wearied with repeated misfortunes, laid down

their arms, and took the benefit of a pardon, which King William offered to those who would submit within the time limited in the proclamation.

Tyrconnel, who commanded in Ireland, took care to secure the most important places in that island for King James, who having sailed from Brest, with some French troops, landed at Kinsale on the 12th of March 1688-9. Having taken Colerain and Kilmore, after a vigorous resistance, he laid siege to Londonderry on the 20th of April, from whence, a few days after, he departed to meet his parliament in Dublin, where he passed an act to attain between two and three thousand protestants of high treason. In the mean time, the inhabitants of Londonderry defended themselves with surprising courage and perseverance, as did also those of Inniskilling. In August, Duke Schomberg arrived in Ireland with 10,000 men, and took Carrickfergus; and King William, having passed an act for investing the Queen with the administration during his absence, set sail for that island attended by Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Ormond, and several other persons of distinction, and landed at Carrickfergus upon the 14th of June 1690, from whence he immediately proceeded to Belfast, where he was joined by the Duke of Schomberg, the Prince of Wurtemberg, and other general officers, and attacking King James, on the 1st of July, upon the bank of the river
Boyne,

Boyne, entirely defeated him, though the victory was dearly purchased by the death of the gallant Duke of Schomberg, who fell in the 82d year of his age.

Immediately after the battle of the Boyne, King James embarked for France, attended by his natural son the Duke of Berwick, Tyrconnel, and the Marquis of Powis; and about the beginning of September, King William returned to England, from whence he sent the Earl of Marlborough to carry on the reduction of Ireland, who took Cork and Kinsale with such expedition, that he returned to London upon the 28th of October following. The next year the English made themselves masters of Ballimore, Athlone, Gallway and Limerick, by which an end was put to the war in Ireland, and all that kingdom reduced to the obedience of King William and Queen Mary.

While King William was in Ireland, the Jacobites threatned an insurrection in England as soon as a French fleet, which they expected, appeared off the coast: but by the vigilance and prudent conduct of the Queen, their measures were disconcerted, though the French fleet actually sailed, and, in an engagement upon the 30th of June 1690, worsted the English and Dutch fleets, which occasioned great consternation, and fear of an immediate invasion. In the mean time the French King was pushing on his conquests in the Netherlands,
and

and other parts, which made it necessary for King William to go over in the beginning of the year 1691, to assist at a solemn congress of the confederate princes, held at the Hague. The King, having at this congress strongly remonstrated on the state of affairs, the Emperor, Spain, and the German Princes came to vigorous resolutions in defence of the liberties of Europe against France: but the French were so far before hand with the allies, that they took the city of Mons this year, and Namur the year following; after which they defeated the confederate army at Steenkirk, commanded by King William in person.

Catharine, Queen Dowager and widow of King Charles the second, about the beginning of the year 1691, left England, and retired to Portugal, her native country. The King was no sooner gone abroad this year, than the Jacobites, in concert with France, resumed their favourite scheme for restoring the late King James: but by the vigilance of Queen Mary and the government, their measures were defeated. Several were taken up, and Lord Preston and Mr. Ashton were tried and condemned: the conspirators were to get King William assassinated in Holland, while King James made a descent upon England from la Hogue, where he was actually ready to embark, with an army of English, Scots, Irish and French; but the English fleet under Admiral Russel gave the French fleet commanded by Admiral Tourville such a signal defeat, on the

10th of May 1692, as obliged James to lay aside his intended invasion.

In Scotland, however, the highlanders were not yet totally reduced. King William's proclamation for an indemnity having been prolonged to the end of the year 1692, with a denunciation of military execution against those who should hold out till December, Macdonald of Glencoe, one day only after the proclamation was elapsed, surrendered himself, and had the oaths administered to him and his adherents; upon which they returned to their habitations in the valley of Glencoe, in full confidence of being protected by the government, to which they had so solemnly submitted: but Macdonald being represented at court as an incorrigible rebel, it was resolved to extirpate him with his family and dependants, by military execution, as one who paid no regard to the proclamation. Upon this resolution, the King signed a warrant for the destruction of those unhappy people, the number of whom amounted to two hundred. In the month of February, Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, marched into the valley of Glencoe, with a company of soldiers, under pretence of levying the arrears of the land-tax and hearth-money, and were entertained by Macdonald with the most cordial hospitality; but entering his house in the dead of the night, they murdered him in his bed, together with a neighbouring gentleman who had been his guest, and, having some time before submitted to the government,

government, had his protection in his pocket. Eight and thirty persons suffered in this manner, the greatest part of whom were surprized in their beds; but the rest of the men in the valley, being alarmed, made their escape: however all the houses were burned, the cattle and effects found in the valley carried away, and the hapless women and children left naked and forlorn, without covering, food, or shelter, in the midst of the snow that covered the whole face of the country, and at a great distance from any inhabited place; under which complication of calamities they generally perished in the waste, before they could receive the least assistance. This barbarous massacre, performed under the sanction of King William's authority, produced in many persons an insupportable aversion to his government; and indeed so many persons of character and distinction had been imprisoned during this reign, upon the slightest suspicion, that the discontented part of the nation had some reason to insinuate, they had only exchanged one tyrant for another.

In July 1693, was fought the battle of Landen, between the allies commanded by King William and the French under the Duke of Luxemburg, in which the allies were defeated, and in consequence of which the French became masters of Charleroy; and nothing could be more inglorious to the English than their operations at sea during this year, when, among other misfortunes, a fleet of English
merchant

merchant ships, under the convoy of Sir George Rook, were attacked and partly destroyed by the French squadrons; but the following year the English in some measure retrieved their honour at sea, by burning thirty-five French merchant ships out of fifty-five, and the man of war which convoyed them: the English fleet bombarded Dieppe and Havre-de-Grace, and continued to alarm the whole coast of France, while a grand fleet under Admiral Russel rode triumphant in the Mediterranean, blocked up the French fleet in Toulon, and by those means put a stop to the conquests of France in Catalonia.

On the 28th of December 1694, Queen Mary died of the small pox in the 33d year of her age, after a reign of near six years jointly with the King her husband, and was, upon the 5th of March following, magnificently interred in King Henry the seventh's chapel at Westminster. In the beginning of the year 1695, the Commons made an inquiry into the abuses which had crept into the army, and expelled and prosecuted some of their own members for corruption, in the affairs of the East India company; and they took into consideration the bad state of the silver coin, which they ordered to be called in and recoined. This year, King William laid siege to Namur, about the beginning of July, and reduced it in August following. Mean while the English fleet under the Lord Berkley, spread terror along the coasts of France, bombarded St. Maloe, and
some

some other towns, and in return Villeroy, by the French King's order, bombarded Brussels.

In the year 1695, the Parliament of Scotland passed an act for erecting an East India company, and planned the settlement of Darien, which was afterwards put in execution; but this scheme being violently opposed by the English, Dutch, and Spaniards, King William thought proper to withdraw his protection from this new settlement, and to order his governors in America to forbid having any commerce with, or giving any assistance to it; so that the Scots were at last forced to abandon it, under all the discouraging circumstances imaginable, which created great discontents in Scotland, and had like to have produced abundance of mischief.

About the beginning of the year 1696, a double plot was discovered to assassinate the King and invade the kingdom. Many of the late King's emissaries came over from France, and held consultations upon the subject with the Jacobites in this island; and after several debates upon the time, place, and manner of putting their design in execution, they at last agreed to assassinate his Majesty in his coach, in a lane between Brentford and Turnham Green, in Middlesex, as he returned from hunting: but the whole plot being happily discovered, a proclamation was issued for apprehending the conspirators. It was at the same

same time concerted, that there should be an invasion from France, for which purpose King James was come to Calais, and the troops, artillery and stores were immediately ordered to be embarked: but upon the news of the assassination plot having miscarried, and the expedition used in sending out a formidable fleet under Admiral Russel, the scheme of the invasion was laid aside; and not long after Calais was bombarded by the English fleet. On the 21st of February, the King acquainted the parliament with the discovery of the plot; upon which both houses addressed his Majesty, congratulating him on his happy preservation. They moreover drew up and subscribed an association, to stand by one another in defence of his Majesty's person and government against the late King James and all his adherents; and the example of the two houses was followed by all the corporations in the kingdom. Some of the conspirators fled beyond sea, others were apprehended and executed, and others were imprisoned.

King William, having made some promotions, and appointed a regency, embarked on the 26th of April for Holland, that he might be at hand to manage the negotiations which were now carried on at Ryswick for a general peace, which was at last happily concluded under the mediation of the King of Sweden, and signed by the English, Spanish and Dutch plenipotentiaries with those of France, on the

10th of September 1697, and by the ministers of the Emperor on the 20th of October following.

On the 29th of July 1698, died that hopeful young Prince the Duke of Gloucester, son of their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark: and towards the end of this year, died the King of Spain, upon which the French King declared the Duke of Anjou, his grandson, King of Spain. A new parliament having met in February 1700-1, the King in his speech to them observed, that the nation's loss in the death of the Duke of Gloucester, had rendered it absolutely necessary for them to make further provision for the succession of the crown in the protestant line, after his Majesty and the Princess and the heirs of their bodies respectively; in consequence of which, on the 12th of June, his Majesty passed an act, by which the crown was farther limited to the Princess Sophia, electress dowager of Hanover, and her Protestant heirs. This Princess was grand-daughter of King James the first, by his daughter Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and was the mother of King George the first.

On the 16th day of September, 1701, died the late King James, at St. Germain's; upon which, the pretended Prince of Wales was proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland, by order of the King of France, and treated as such at the court of Versailles: his title was likewise

likewise recognised by the King of Spain, the Duke of Savoy, and the Pope. William was no sooner informed of this transaction, than he dispatched a courier to the King of Sweden, as guarantee of the treaty of Ryswick, to complain of this manifest violation. At the same time, he recalled the Earl of Manchester, his ambassador, from Paris, and ordered him to return without taking leave. The French resident in London was ordered to leave the kingdom. Addresses were presented to the King from all parts in the three kingdoms, expressing the addressers deepest resentment of the French King's presumption, and assuring his Majesty, that they would at all times exert the utmost of their abilities for the preservation of his person, and the defence of his just rights, in opposition to all invaders of his crown and dignity. A new parliament having met upon the 30th of December, the King made a celebrated speech to both houses, on the present posture of affairs, the late insolent step of the French King, the dangers that threatned Europe by his putting his grandson on the throne of Spain, and the alliances he had made for obviating those dangers : to this speech both houses presented warm and affectionate addresses ; the Commons begged his Majesty, that it might be an article in the several treaties of alliance, that no peace should be made with France, till his Majesty and the nation should receive satisfaction for the indignity offered by the French King, in declaring the pretended Prince of Wales King

of Great Britain and Ireland; they voted 40,000 land forces, and as many forces for the sea-service; and the whole nation seemed now to join in the cry for a war with France.

In the midst of these vigorous resolutions, the King, who had been declining in his health for some time before, fell from his horse, on the 21st of February, 1701-2, as he was hunting, and broke his right collar-bone, which, joined with his former indisposition, held him in a languishing condition till the 8th of March following, when he expired, in the 52d year of his age, and the 14th year of his reign. During his illness, he gave the royal assent, by commission, to an act for attainting the pretended Prince of Wales; to another act for abjuring the same pretended Prince of Wales, and swearing to the King, by the title of rightful and lawful King, and his heirs, according to the act of settlement; and to another act, for the further security of his Majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the protestant line.

Anne, Princess of Denmark, second daughter to King James II. succeeded to the crown in virtue of the act of settlement, to the general satisfaction of all parties, and was proclaimed Queen a few hours after King William's death, when she made a short, but sensible speech to the privy council, who waited on her in a body, assuring them, that no pains or diligence should be wanting on her part, to

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preserve and support the religion, laws and liberties of her country, and to maintain the succession in the protestant line. She declared her resolution to carry on the preparations for opposing the exorbitant power of France, and to assure her allies, that she would pursue the true interest of her kingdoms, together with that of theirs, for the support of the common cause. By virtue of an act passed in the late reign, the parliament continued sitting, even after the King's death. Both houses immediately met, and voted an address of condolence and congratulation, with which they waited on her Majesty the next day, and were graciously received; and the Queen went to the House of Peers on the 11th, and delivered a speech from the throne, for which she received the thanks of both houses.

The Queen, a few days after her accession, wrote a letter to the States-General, to assure them of her inviolable friendship, her resolution to maintain the alliances made with them, and prosecute the plan her predecessor had begun. She sent the Earl of Marlborough, whom she had now declared captain general of all her forces, ambassador extraordinary to Holland, in order to concert measures with the States.

On the 12th of April, the corpse of the late King was interred in Henry the VII's Chapel. On the 23d of the same month, her Majesty was crowned, and about the same time, there was

an Order of Council, directing the Princess Sophia to be publicly prayed for.

On the 4th of May, war was declared against France and Spain, in order to restore the ballance of power, by wresting the Spanish dominions, which the French King had seized for his grandson, out of his hands; and placing the Archduke Charles, the Emperor Leopold's second son, on the throne of Spain; and this was the scope of the grand alliance, as it was now called, which King William had formed not long before his death, with the States-General and the Emperor; and to which the Kings of Portugal and Prussia, the Duke of Savoy, and several other powers had now acceded. About this time, Lord Godolphin was appointed lord high treasurer, Prince George of Denmark lord high admiral, and Sir George Rooke vice admiral of England.

The war was begun in the name of the Elector Palatine, with the siege of Keyserfwaert, which surrendered to the allies about the beginning of June. In the meantime, the French prevailed in the low countries; but the States-General having conferred the command of their forces on the Earl of Marlborough, he assembled the confederate troops the beginning of July, and marched after the enemy, who retired before him, every where, till, at length, they entirely abandoned Spanish Guelderland; after which the Earl then took Venloe, Ruremond, Stevenswaert, and Liege, before the
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end of this campaign. Sir George Rook, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, and the Duke of Ormond, who commanded the land forces, made an attempt upon Cadiz, in August, but miscarried. However, in October, they made a descent upon Vigo, and whilst the Duke of Ormond made himself master of the forts and batteries of the place, Admiral Hopson, with a squadron from the fleet, broke through a strong boom which secured the harbour, and burnt, sunk, or took the Spanish galleons, with the French men of war that convoyed them, to the number of 38 sail. In the West Indies, Admiral Bembow fell in with a squadron, commanded by Du Casse, which he engaged, but was very ill seconded by his captains; nevertheless he continued the battle, in which his leg was shattered by a chain-shot, and he received other wounds, of which he died soon after. Two of his captains, Kirby and Wade, being tried and condemned at Jamaica, for cowardice and disobedience of orders, were shot on their return to Plymouth, without being suffered to set foot on shore.

During these transactions, the Queen, having dissolved the parliament, convoked a new one upon the 20th of October; and a bill soon passed into a law, making it high treason for any person to endeavour to deprive or hinder the next successor, according to the act of settlement, from succeeding to the crown after her Majesty; by which the Hanoverian succession

cession was further secured. The long continuance of the parliament of Scotland, which was the very convention parliament continued through all King William's reign, together with their ill treatment in the settlement at Darien, had thrown the Scottish nation into a violent ferment, and very much strengthened the party against the Revolution; and the contents ran now so high, that the Queen thought fit to dissolve that parliament, and to call a new one, which met on the 6th of May, 1703 : but they refused to grant any supplies, both in this session and the next, till they had got an act of security passed, in which it was provided, that, in default of issue by the Queen, the same Sovereign should not reign over England and Scotland, unless the honour and sovereignty of Scotland, the freedom of parliament, the religion, liberty and trade of the nation, be secured from English, as well as from foreign influence.

The Earl of Marlborough, upon whom the Queen was now pleased to confer the title of Duke, for his eminent services, opened the campaign of 1703, with the siege of Bonne, which he reduced in a few days; and then marching into the Low Countries, where the French stood upon the defensive within their lines, he made himself master of Huy; and finding it impossible to bring the French Marshals Villeroy and Boufflers into an engagement, he finished the campaign with the reduction of Limbourg.

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In the mean time, the French were greatly superior in Germany and Italy. In Germany, the Duke of Bavaria, having declared for France, made himself master of Ulm, Ratisbon, and Aufsburg; and, being joined by Marshal Villars, pushed his conquests with such rapidity, that the whole empire was in danger, whilst Count Tallard made himself master of Old Brisac, and retook Landau, after having defeated the Germans near Spire; and in Italy, the Duke of Savoy was in danger of being driven out of his dominions.

The Emperor having declared his second son Charles, King of Spain, that young Prince set out from Vienna to Holland, and at Dusseldorp was visited by the Duke of Marlborough, who, in the name of his mistress, congratulated him upon his accession to the crown of Spain. From Holland, King Charles arrived in England, about the end of the year 1703, and was magnificently entertained by the Queen at Windsor; and after a few days, sailed with the combined fleet for Portugal, where he arrived with the English and Dutch auxiliaries, under the Duke of Schomberg. The year 1704 began in England with some changes in the ministry in favour of the Whigs, or low church. Robert Harley, Esq; was made secretary of state, in the room of the Earl of Nottingham, and Henry St. John, Esq; secretary of war.

Nothing

Nothing could be more deplorable than the situation to which the Emperor was reduced about the beginning of the year 1704, from a rebellion in Hungary, and the junction of the French and Bavarians, who now threatened even the city of Vienna. In this extremity, his Imperial Majesty implored the assistance of Queen Anne, to whom the Duke of Marlborough explained the necessity of undertaking his relief. This nobleman having crossed the sea to Holland, in the month of January, and concerted a scheme with the deputies of the States-General, for the ensuing operations, in assisting the Emperor, his Grace marched with surprizing expedition towards the Danube; and, having driven the enemy from the important post at Schellenberg, and taken Donauert, passed that river; and joining Prince Eugene, these two celebrated generals attacked the grand army of the French and Bavarians at Blenheim, near Hockstet, and gave them a most signal defeat. Upwards of thirty squadrons of French were pushed into the Danube, of which the greatest part perished. Marshal Tallard, the French General, several of his general officers, near 1200 other officers, and 13,000 private men were taken prisoners; and besides the prisoners, the loss of the enemy was reckoned at about 20,000 men. After this brilliant victory, which cost the allies 4000 men killed, and 7000 wounded, they took Ulm, Landau, and Traerbach, and all Bavaria submitted to the conquerors.

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The English arms were not less fortunate by sea this year, than they had been upon the Danube. Gibraltar was taken by Sir George Rooke, who soon after worsted the French fleet in an engagement off Malaga. The French and Spaniards the next year besieged Gibraltar, but the Prince of Hesse d'Armstadt, who commanded there, and Sir John Leake, the English Admiral, obliged them to raise the siege, after they had sat before it near six months.

On the 5th of May, 1705, died the Emperor Leopold, who was succeeded by his eldest son Joseph. On the 5th of April, the English parliament was dissolved, upon which great contests ensued at the elections for a new one, between the High Church and Low Church parties, as they were then called, tho' they went generally in favour of the Low Church party. This year the Duke of Marlborough raised the siege of Leige, which the French had invested; after which he recovered Huy; forced the French lines on the Maese, and would have attacked the enemy in their camp at Parck, had not the Deputies of the States been against it. When the campaign was over, he went to Vienna, where the Emperor gave him the Lordship of Mindelheim in Suabia, and erected it into a principality, by which his Grace obtained the title of Prince of Mindelheim; and in England the manor of Woodstock had been settled upon his Grace the preceding year, and the magnificent house
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of Blenheim erected for him at the public charge.

In Spain, the confederate land and sea-forces, under the Earl of Peterborough and Sir Cloudsly Shovel, made themselves masters of Barcelona; in consequence of which, all Catalonia submitted to King Charles. The new parliament of England having met in October, an act passed for the further security of the Protestant Succession, by which it was declared high treason for any privy counsellor to neglect, or refuse, to proclaim the successor, according to the acts of settlement, upon the Queen's demise: and Lords Justices were appointed by the same act, for continuing the government in the name of the successor, till he or she should arrive in the kingdom. On the 20th of December, this year, died at Lisbon, Catharine Queen Dowager, widow of King Charles II.

On Whitsunday, May the 12th, 1706, the Duke of Marlborough, and M. d'Averquerque, having attacked the French under the Duke of Bavaria and Marshal Villeroy at Ramelliet, totally routed them with a dreadful slaughter; the consequence of which victory was the reduction of almost all the Spanish Netherlands, before the conclusion of the campaign. And as a further reward for the Duke of Marlborough's glorious services, his English titles were continued to his posterity by act of parliament, and settled on his daughters, according to their seniority,

seniority, and their heirs male ; and 5000 l. a year out of the post office was made perpetual to his Grace and his posterity.

In Italy, the allies were no less successful ; for Prince Eugene, after a most difficult march, having joined the Duke of Savoy, who had been reduced to the utmost extremity, upon the 7th of September defeated the French army before Turin, which they were then besieging ; and after this battle, obliged them to evacuate the Milanese, and at last to abandon all their conquests in Italy. Mean while, the French fleet, under the Count de Thoulouse, blocked up Barcelona, whilst King Philip and M. de Tesse besieged it by land ; but Sir John Leake, with the English fleet, having compelled the French Admiral to make a precipitate retreat, and the Earl of Peterborough arriving at the same time, with a body of troops, the enemy were obliged to abandon their design.

The Marquis de las Minas and the Earl of Galway, after having reduced several places in Spain, advanced to Madrid, which submitted to King Charles, who was proclaimed there ; but the allies were soon afterwards obliged to retire from Madrid with precipitation, by King Philip's army, under the Duke of Berwick.

The eyes of Britain were now turned upon a transaction of the utmost importance to the whole island, namely, the treaty of an union

between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland. Pursuant to acts of parliament passed in both kingdoms, the Queen appointed thirty-one commissioners for England, and as many for Scotland, to treat of this important business, who, after above forty meetings at the Cockpit, near Whitehall, on the 22d of July, signed 25 articles of union, which were approved of by her Majesty. The treaty of union, however, met with great opposition in Scotland, and occasioned such tumults as seemed to threaten a general insurrection of the inhabitants; who exclaimed, that the dignity of their crown was betrayed, and that the independency of their nation had fallen a sacrifice to treachery and corruption: however, the parliament of Scotland, by a considerable majority, ratified the articles of union, on the 16th of January, 1706-7; as did afterwards a majority of both houses in England; and the act received the Royal assent on the 6th of March. By the articles of union, the two kingdoms of England and Scotland were, on the 1st of May, 1707, and for ever after, united into one and the same kingdom, by the name of the kingdom of Great Britain; to be represented by one and the same parliament; the respective church governments of episcopacy in England, and presbyterianism in Scotland, were secured by the acts of ratification of the respective parliaments, and the protestant succession to the united kingdom was likewise established by the same articles.

King Charles, being persuaded to penetrate once more to Madrid, and to give battle to the enemy, wherever they should appear, marched his army under the command of the Marquis das Minas, and the Earl of Galway, to meet the French army under the Duke of Berwick, and found them drawn up in order of battle, near the town of Almanza, where, upon the 14th of April, a battle was fought, in which the allies were defeated, and the consequence of which proved fatal to them; and now fortune seemed to declare for the enemy.

In Germany, Marshal Villars made himself master of the German lines at Buhl and Stollhoffen, and would have proceeded further, if the Elector of Hanover, with the Imperial Forces, had not stopped his progress. An attempt upon Toulon by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene miscarried, and Sir Cloudefly Shovel, returning from this expedition, was lost, with three of his best ships, on the rocks near Scilly.

On the 23d of October, the first parliament of Great Britain met at Westminster; and about the beginning of the year 1708, the kingdom was threatened with an invasion from France: for the French King, provoked at the late attempt upon Toulon, thought fit to retaliate, by attempting to carry the war into Britain. Accordingly the Pretender, who was now known generally by the name of the

Chevalier de St. George, embarked on board the French fleet, with a body of troops for Scotland; but upon the timely approach of Sir George Byng, with the British fleet, they made the best of their way back to Dunkirk. On the 1st of April, the parliament was prorogued, and afterwards dissolved by proclamation, and writs were issued out for new elections.

The French, having opened this year's campaign before the allies, surprized Ghent and Bruges, and invested Oudenarde upon the 9th of July; but Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough coming up with them two days afterwards, a bloody battle ensued, in which the French were totally routed. After this battle, the allies reduced Lisse, and General Webb defeated a large body of French forces at Wynendale, under the Count de la Motte, who endeavoured to intercept a convoy for the relief of the allied army before Lisse. Soon afterwards Ghent and Bruges were recovered by the allies. Cagliari, the capital of the island of Sardinia, was taken by Sir John Leake, upon which the whole island submitted; and afterwards, by the assistance of a body of land forces, under General Stanhope, Sir John took Portmahon, and by that stroke, reduced the whole island of Minorca under the subjection of Great Britain.

On the 28th of October, Prince George of Denmark died of an asthma and dropsy, with which

which he had been long afflicted ; and the new parliament having assembled upon the 16th of November, was opened by commission. In the beginning of the year 1709, the French King, greatly humbled by the losses of the last campaign, and a severe winter which compleated the misery of his subjects, made some overtures for a peace ; in consequence of which, a treaty was begun at the Hague, and forty preliminary articles were agreed on : but as the French Monarch would never agree, that his grandson King Philip should relinquish his claim to the Crown of Spain, the treaty was broke off.

The preliminaries being thus rejected by the French King, both armies took the field. The French kept in their intrenchments, and the allies took Tournay. On the 11th of September, the Duke of Marlborough attacked the French, who were posted in a wood, trebly intrenched, and strongly barricaded, near Malplaquet, and after having been several times repulsed, drove them from their intrenchments, and gained a compleat victory over them, which was in a great measure owing to the bravery of the British troops, commanded by General Withers, the Earl of Orkney, the Duke of Argyle, and other young noblemen ; but the French fought with such spirit and resolution, that the victory cost the allies near 18000 men. Soon after the battle of Malplaquet, Mons surrendered to the allies.

Whilst the Duke of Marlborough was thus pursuing his conquests in Flanders, a party was secretly forming against him at home, principally by Mr. Harley, and Mr. St. John, who, by means of Mrs. Hill, had private access to the Queen, and by their intrigues, gave her Majesty a bad opinion of the Whigs, made her jealous of the great power of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and their friends, and prejudiced her against the management and continuance of the war, towards which, the following incident contributed not a little.

On the 5th of November, Dr. Henry Sacheverel preached a sermon at St. Paul's, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, which was printed and published, and in which he seemed to charge the ministry with being false brethren to the Church, which they pretended to be members of. He strenuously asserted the high notions of hereditary right, passive obedience, and non-resistance, gave an odious turn to the revolution, the Protestant succession, the union, and the toleration granted to dissenters. It is impossible to conceive, what a ferment this sermon raised in the nation. The Doctor was impeached by the Commons of high crimes and misdemeanors; had a solemn trial before the Lords, which lasted from the 27th of February, 1709-10, to the 10th of March, when he received sentence, and was prohibited from preaching for three years; and his ser-

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mon ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. In his way to and from Westminster-Hall, during the time of his trial, he was attended by vast multitudes, striving to kiss his hand, and praying for his deliverance, as if he had been a martyr and confessor; they destroyed several meeting-houses, plundered the houses of eminent dissenters, and threatened to pull down those of the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Wharton, and the Bishop of Sarum.

The Doctor being privately favoured by the Queen herself, who could not but relish a doctrine so well calculated for the support of Regal Authority, Mr. Harley, and the other enemies of the ministry, if they were not at the bottom of this tumult and disturbance, certainly made their advantage of it; for after this, the Tories soon got the ascendant over the Queen: however, it was some time before they brought their designs to bear.

On the 10th of July, a treaty of pacification was entered upon at Gertruydenburg, but broke off, because the French King would not wage war against his own grandson Philip of Spain, and effect the cession of Spain and the Indies to the house of Austria. In the mean time, the confederates, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, took Doway, Bethune, St. Venant and Aire. And in Spain, King Charles, with General Stanhope, having defeated King Philip in the battles of Almenara, and Saragossa, took possession of Madrid again:

gain : but Philip arriving with powerful reinforcements, Charles was obliged to retire from Madrid, and quit that capital to his rival. After this, General Stanhope, with eight battallions of British foot, and as many squadrons of horse, being furrounded by the French and Spaniards in Briuega, were made prisoners ; but the allies under General Staremburg engaged the French and Spaniards next day, and defeated them.

About this time, there was a total change in the ministry, owing chiefly to the spirit and ferment of the High Church party excited by Dr. Sacheverel. The Earl of Sunderland, son-in-law to the Duke of Marlborough, was removed from his office of secretary of state ; the Earl of Godolphin, whose son had married the Duke's eldest daughter, soon followed, being dismissed from his post of lord high treasurer. Mr. Harley was made a commissioner of the treasury, Mr. St. John secretary of state ; Sir Simon Harcourt, lord keeper, in the room of Lord Chancellor Cowper ; and the Earl of Rochester, president of the council. All these changes were in favour of the Tories, and were soon followed by others ; and finally, in favour of them the parliament was dissolved in September.

Now the Tories, by means of the High-Church and Dr. Sacheverel, carried all before them in the election for a new parliament, which met on the 25th of November, with an
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house of commons entirely devoted to the new ministry. In April, 1711, died the Emperor Joseph; and in October following, Charles King of Spain, his brother, was chosen Emperor, by the name of Charles VI. In May, Mr. Harley was created Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and constituted lord high treasurer. Mr. St. John was created Viscount Bolingbroke, and the Lord Keeper Harcourt was made a peer and lord chancellor.

In the mean time, the Duke of Marlborough surprized the French lines near Arleux; after which, he besieged and took Bouchain; but the new ministry being determined to supersede this hero in the command of the army, the commons represented to her Majesty, that the Duke had converted to his own use above half a million of the public money; upon which, he was removed from all his places on the 30th of December, and was succeeded in the command of the forces by the Duke of Ormond.

The new ministry being now bent upon a peace, the first general conferences were held at Utrecht, on the 18th of January, 1711-12; and a peace was signed the 31st of March, 1713, by all the ministers of the belligerent powers, except those of the emperor and the empire, who did not come in till about a year after. By this treaty, Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New Britain, and Hudson's Bay, were ceded to Great Britain, together with Gibraltar,

tar, and the Island of Minorca. Dunkirk was to have been demolished, and King Philip left in possession of Spain.

The parliament having been dissolved the 8th of August, a new one met in February following, which was not quite so favourable to the ministry as the former parliament. On the 28th of May, 1714, died the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess-Dowager of Hanover, in the 84th year of her age; and upon her death, the right of succession to the British crown devolved upon the Elector her son; and Queen Anne, having been in a declining state for some time, expired upon the 1st day of August, 1714, in the 50th year of her age, and the 13th year of her reign.

The Queen had no sooner resigned her last breath, than the privy council met, and issued orders immediately for proclaiming George, Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, which was accordingly performed the same day in the cities of London and Westminster, and soon afterwards all over Great Britain and Ireland. By an act of parliament passed in the last reign, the administration of the government after the Queen's demise, till the arrival of the successor in Britain, was vested in Lords Justices, who appointed the Earl of Dorset to carry the King the news of his accession, and wait on him over to Britain. They soon afterwards superseded the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, and

and appointed Joseph Addison, Esq; their secretary.

The parliament being continued after the Queen's demise, pursuant to the act for regulating the succession, met in the afternoon of the day in which she died; and a few days afterwards, both lords and commons agreed upon addresses of condolance for the death of the late Queen, and of congratulation for his Majesty's happy accession, promising to support his undoubted right to the imperial crown of Britain, against the Pretender and all other persons whatsoever; and desiring his speedy presence among them. These addresses were transmitted to his Majesty, and received very gracious answers; after which, both houses resolved upon an address of thanks to his Majesty for the satisfaction he expressed in the loyalty and affection of his subjects.

King George having vested the government of his German dominions in a council, headed by his brother Prince Ernest, set out, with the Electoral Prince his son, from Herenhausen, on the 31st day of August; and in five days arrived at the Hague, where he was complimented on his accession, by a solemn deputation from the States, and by all the foreign ministers. On the 16th, he embarked for England, under convoy of an English and Dutch squadron; and, on the 18th, landed at Greenwich, where he was received by the lords of the regency, officers of state, and a
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vast number of the nobility and gentry. Many were honoured with particular marks of respect: but the Duke of Ormond, and others, concerned in the late measures, were but coolly received, and the next day his Grace was removed from his office of captain-general, which was conferred on the Duke of Marlborough, who had lately arrived in England, and for whom his Majesty expressed uncommon regard, as well as for all the leaders of the whig party. On the 20th, his Majesty and the Prince, attended by above 200 coaches and six of the nobility and gentry, made their public entry through the city to St. James's, in the most grand and magnificent manner, amidst innumerable crowds of people, and the loudest acclamations of joy.

The Prince Royal was now declared Prince of Wales, and several changes were made in the ministry, which were soon followed by others, and ran mostly in favour of the whigs. On the 29th of September, his Majesty dissolved the privy council, and appointed a new one. On the 11th of October, the Princess of Wales, with her three eldest daughters the Princesses Anne, Amelia, and Caroline, arrived in England; and on the 20th of October the King was crowned with the usual solemnity.

On his Majesty's coronation, there were great demonstrations of joy throughout the kingdom; but the royal party were interrupted
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in their rejoicings by riots and tumults : seditious pamphlets were dispersed among the people ; Sacheverel's mob was revived, who now proceeded to breaking windows, and pulling down meeting-houses, as they had formerly done, and cried out, *Sacheverel for ever, and down with the whigs.*

On the 15th of January, 1715, a proclamation was issued for calling a new parliament, which met on the 17th of March, when the King delivered from the throne, a written speech, into the hands of the Lord Chancellor, who read it to both houses, after which, they presented warm addressees to his Majesty. This parliament, in which the whigs had a great majority, had not sat long, before they began to call the late ministers to account ; wherefore. Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, who had hitherto appeared in public as usual, and spoke in the house of lords with great freedom and confidence, thought it was now high time to consult his personal safety. He accordingly withdrew to France, leaving a letter, which afterwards was printed in his justification. On the 9th of April, several papers relating to the negociations of peace, and other transactions of the former ministry, was laid before the house of commons, and a committee of secrecy was appointed to examine them. The report of the committee having been taken into consideration, it was forthwith resolved to impeach the Lord Bolingbroke and the Earl of Oxford of high treason, and other high crimes

and misdemeanors. It was afterwards resolved to impeach the Duke of Ormond and the Earl of Stafford, one of the plenipotentiaries of the peace of Utrecht, of the like crimes: the Duke not thinking it safe to wait the issue of this impeachment, left the kingdom, and followed Lord Bolingbroke to France; upon which a bill of attainder was brought in and passed against them both; and the Earl of Oxford, who did not think fit to fly, was committed prisoner to the Tower.

On the 20th of July, his Majesty acquainted the parliament, that a rebellion was actually begun at home, and that the nation was threatened with an invasion from abroad in favour of the Pretender; upon which both houses addressed his Majesty to put the kingdom in a posture of defence, by increasing the number of forces both by sea and land: and passed an act empowering his Majesty to secure such persons as he should suspect were conspiring against his person and government. Measures were accordingly taken for augmenting the forces, and warrants were issued out against several suspected persons, some of whom were secured. By this time the rebellion was actually begun in Scotland, headed by the Earl of Mar, who set up the Pretender's standard upon the 6th of September, and proclaimed him at Brae-Mar, Perth, Aberdeen, and several other places. In the mean time, the death of Lewis the fourteenth, which happened at this time, and from whom the rebels
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had great expectations, struck a general damp upon their spirits: but they depended upon being joined by a powerful body in England. General Wightman, who commanded in Scotland, had orders to form a camp near Stirling, and distress the rebels as much as possible, till the Duke of Argyll, who was appointed commander in chief of the forces in North Britain, should arrive.

In the west of England, the friends of the house of Stuart were very numerous, and began to make preparations for an insurrection, but were prevented by the timely precautions of the government, who found it more difficult to suppress the insurgents in the northern counties of England, where the Earl of Derwentwater, the Lord Widdrington, Mr. Forster, knight of the shire for Northumberland, and others, appeared in arms in October with a body of horse: and, being joined by some gentlemen from the borders of Scotland, proclaimed the Pretender in Warkworth, Morpeth, Alnwick, Hexham, and other places. Then retiring northward, they were joined by 200 Scottish horse, under the Lord Kenmuir, and the Earls of Carnwath and Wintoun: after which they proceeded to Kelso, and were joined by a body of highlanders under Mackintosh and the Lord Nairn.

By this time, the Earl of Mar was at the head of between eight and 9000 men, well armed. He had secured the passes of the

Tay at Perth, where his head quarters were established, and made himself master of the fruitful country of Fife, and all the sea coast on that side of the frith of Edinburgh.

General Carpenter was sent in pursuit of the rebels in England, who were commanded by General Forster, but were now much divided in their counsels. Mackintosh was for engaging General Carpenter: Lord Wintoun was for marching into Scotland, and joining the Earl of Mar, and General Forster was for marching into England, which being at last determined upon, 500 highlanders separated from the main body and returned home: The rebels continuing to march southward before General Carpenter, and being joined by some small reinforcements in their route, arrived at Preston, where they were surrounded by the King's troops under the Generals Wills and Carpenter, and, on the 13th of November, after a desperate resistance, were forced to surrender prisoners at discretion, to the amount of 500 English, and 1000 Scots.

The very day on which the rebels surrendered at Preston, was remarkable for the battle of Sheriff Muir, fought between the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Mar, who commanded the Pretender's forces. This nobleman being joined by the northern clans under the Earl of Seaforth, and those of the west, commanded by General Gordon, resolved to
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pass the Forth, to join his southern friends, that they might march together into England. The Duke of Argyll, apprized of his intention, and being joined by some regiments of dragoons from Ireland, determined to give him battle, though his army did not exceed 3500 men. The battle was obstinate and bloody, and both sides claimed the victory. It is, however, certain, that the Duke of Argyll with the right wing of his army put the left wing of the enemy to the rout, but the right wing of the rebel army defeated the Duke's left wing. In the evening the Duke drew off towards Dumblain, and the rebels retired to Ardoch, without molestation. About the same time, Lord Lovat took Inverness from the rebels, the loss of which important post was a fatal stroke to them.

The government was now in a condition to send strong reinforcements to Scotland. 6000, men, that were claimed of the States General by virtue of treaty, landed in England, and began their march for Edinburgh. General Cadogan and other general officers set out for the same place, and were followed by a good train of artillery; the Duke of Argyll resolving to drive the Earl of Mar out of Perth, to which town he retired with the remains of his forces. In the mean time the Pretender, on the 22d of December, arrived in a small vessel from Dunkirk, at Peterhead, in Scotland, with six gentlemen in his retinue. From Pe-

terhead he passed incognito through Aberdeen, to Fetteroffe, where he was met by the Earls of Mar and Marischal, and about thirty noblemen and gentlemen of the first quality. Here he was solemnly proclaimed; his declaration was printed and circulated through all the parts in that neighbourhood; and here he received addresses from the episcopal clergy and laity of that communion in the county of Aberdeen. On the 5th of January, he made his public entry into Dundee, and on the 7th arrived at Scoon, where he seemed determined to stay till the ceremony of his coronation should be performed. Here he published several proclamations, one in particular for a convention of the States, and another for his coronation, which was fixed to the 23d day of January: but as his forces were greatly diminished, and the King's army considerably reinforced, the rebels being now destitute of money, arms, ammunition, forage, and provisions, he determined to abandon the enterprize, when he made a pathetic speech, in a grand council, at which all the chiefs of his party assisted; and embarked on board a French ship that lay in the harbour of Montrose, accompanied by the Earls of Mar and Melfort, the Lord Drummond, Lieutenant-General Bulkley, and other persons of distinction; after which the rebels dispersed, some submitted, some were taken prisoners, and others escaped over sea.

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The chief of the rebels taken at Preston were General Forster, the Earls of Derwentwater, Nithsdale, Carnwath, and Wintoun; the Viscount Kenmuir, and the Lords Widdrington and Nairn; these with several other rebel prisoners were brought to London, when the noblemen were sent to the Tower, and the rest to Newgate and other prisons. The parliament meeting on the 9th of January, the seven Lords were impeached of high treason, and all pleaded guilty, except Wintoun, who stood a trial, and was convicted. They all received sentence of death, and the Lords Derwentwater and Kenmuir were beheaded on Tower-hill, the 24th of February 1715-16. Nithsdale, who was to have been executed with them, escaped out of the Tower the night before. Wintoun made his escape some time afterwards, Forster and Mackintosh escaped out of Newgate. Some were executed in the country, eleven at Preston, six at Wigan, and five at Manchester. A few were hanged at Tyburn, some were transported, others reprieved, and some were acquitted. Some had the benefit of an act of Grace that passed afterwards; and the Earl of Mar, the Marquis of Tullibardine, and some others, who fled from Scotland, were attainted by act of parliament.

About the beginning of this year, Robert Walpole, Esq; was made first commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and about the same time, the parliament of Ireland attainted the Duke of Ormond
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of high treason, and confiscated his estates in that kingdom. On the 7th of May, the King gave the royal assent to an act called the septennial act, for enlarging the time for the continuance of Parliaments, by which act this and all future parliaments were to be continued seven years, unless sooner dissolved by the crown, instead of three years, as by a triennial act passed in the reign of King William. A clause in the act of settlement, by which the sovereign was not to leave the kingdom without consent of Parliament was repealed about the end of this session, and his Majesty having prorogued the parliament, and constituted the Prince of Wales guardian of the realm in his absence, on the 7th of July set out for his German dominions.

Though the rebellion was happily crushed, the spirit of it still remained, and discovered itself in mobs, riots and tumults. Whilst his Majesty was abroad, a treaty of defensive alliance between Great Britain, France and Holland, called the triple alliance, was signed: the King returning in January 1716-17, the nation was soon alarmed with an intended invasion from Sweden in favour of the Pretender, which his Majesty communicated to the Council. Upon this, some suspected person were taken up; and Count Gyllemborg, the Swedish envoy here, was arrested, and all his papers seized. Baron Gortz, the King of Sweden's minister in Holland, who was coming over to England to assist Gyllemborg

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the conspiracy, was also arrested with his two Secretaries, and all his papers seized, upon an application to the States General; and by his papers, and those of Gyllemborg, the whole plot was discovered: these papers were laid before the parliament, which met the 20th of February; after which a bill passed to prohibit all commerce with Sweden, and a squadron was fitted out and sent to block up the Swedish ships in their harbours.

About this time, there was such a misunderstanding at court, as occasioned the removal of some, and the resignation of others, of which dissention among his enemies, the Earl of Oxford, who had been near two years a prisoner in the Tower, taking the advantage, petitioned for his trial, which was accordingly brought on, the 24th of June, and nobody appearing to make good the articles of impeachment against him, he was acquitted by the unanimous voice of all the peers present.

On the 2d of November, her royal highness the Princess of Wales was brought to bed of a Prince, who was christened upon the 28th, by the name of George William, and died in February following; his Majesty and the Duke of Newcastle, Lord-chamberlain of the household, being Godfathers, and the Duchess of St. Albans Godmother. Immediately after the christening, his royal highness the Prince of Wales, for some reason, not publickly known,

known, fell under his Majesty's displeasure; and, being ordered to leave St. James's, went to reside at Leicester-house; and the King going abroad, committed the administration of the government to Lords Justices. This difference farther divided the friends of the royal family: for as all persons in the King's service were forbid to visit the Prince's court, at Leicester-house, most of his Royal highnesses servants thought proper to avoid going to St. James's. On the 17th of March 1717-18, James Shepherd, a youth of eighteen, apprentice to a coachmaker, and an enthusiast in jacobitism, was hanged at Tyburn for a design against the King's life. This was likewise the fate of the Marquis de Paleotti, an Italian nobleman, and brother to the Duchess of Shrewsbury, who, in a transport of passion, killed his own servant.

About this time, Philip, King of Spain, taking advantage of a war, in which the Emperor was engaged against the Turks, invaded Sardinia, which hostile proceedings determined the courts of Great Britain, France, and the States General, to concert measures for restoring and preserving the tranquility of Europe. To this end, after a peace had been concluded and signed at Passarowitz, upon the 2d of July 1718, between the Imperial and Ottoman courts, by the mediation of the King of Great Britain and the States General, a mutual treaty of guarantee between the Emperor, Great Britain, France and Holland,

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was signed at London, on the 22d of July and called the quadruple alliance. Previous to this treaty was a convention between his Britannic Majesty and the most Christian King, for settling the terms of the treaty of peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and between his Imperial Majesty and the Duke of Savoy, King of Sicily. This convention was inserted in the quadruple alliance, in which it was declared, that the invasion of Sardinia was a breach of the neutrality of Italy; that Sicily should be delivered up to the Emperor; and that, in return, Sardinia be given to the Duke of Savoy, and the succession to the Dutchies of Tuscany, Parma and Placentia, which the Queen of Spain claimed by inheritance, as Princess of the house of Farnese, should be settled on her eldest son, in case the present possessors should die without issue male. Philip, dissatisfied with this partition, continued to make formidable preparations by sea and land. The King of England and the regent of France interposed their admonitions to no purpose. At length his Britannic Majesty had recourse to more substantial arguments, and ordered two strong squadrons to be equipped with all possible expedition; one was sent to the Mediterranean, under Sir George Byng; and the other to the Baltic under Sir John Norris; some of the powers in the north being then upon bad terms with Great Britain.

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On the other hand, the King of Spain, resolving to seize upon Sicily, which he foresaw would otherwise be delivered up to the Emperor, fitted out a fleet, which, about the beginning of July, made a descent upon that island, and reduced Palermo, and several other places: but while the Spaniards were busy in attacking the citadel of Messina, the English fleet commanded by Sir George Byng came up, and after admonishing them to no purpose to desist from their enterprize, there ensued a bloody engagement, on the 31st of July, in which the Spanish fleet was entirely defeated; and now a rupture with Spain being unavoidable, war was declared against that crown in December following, both by Great Britain and France.

On the 10th of March 1718-19, his Majesty acquainted the Parliament, that he had received intelligence from the French King, of an invasion intended by Spain in favour of the Pretender, who was now at Madrid, where he was treated as King of Great Britain. Both houses gave his Majesty the strongest assurances of assistance: and immediate orders were given for fitting out a good squadron of men of war, the troops marched to guard the coasts, four regiments were brought over from Ireland, two Swiss battalions arrived in the river Thames, and three Dutch battalions landed in the north of England. Besides this, the regent of France and the governor of the Austrian Netherlands, ordered bodies of troops to march

march to the coast, to be ready, for being transported to Britain upon the shortest warning. The armament equipped by Spain for making a descent upon Britain, consisted of ten ships of war and transports, having on board 6000 regular troops, with arms for 12000 men, under the command of the Duke of Ormond, who sailed from Cadiz, and proceeded as far as Cape Finisterre, where his fleet was dispersed and disabled by a violent storm, which entirely defeated the purposed expedition. Two frigates, however, arrived in Scotland, with the Earls Marischal and Seaforth, the Marquis Tullibardine, some field officers, three hundred Spaniards, and arms for two thousand men, who were joined by a small body of Highlanders. Against these adventurers General Wightman marched with a body of regular troops from Inverness. They had taken possession of the pass of Glenshiel, but, at the approach of the King's forces, retired to the pass of Strachel, which they resolved to defend. They were attacked and driven from one eminence to another, till night, when the Highlanders dispersed: and next day the Spaniards surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Marischal, Seaforth, and Tullibardine, with some officers, retired to one of the western isles, in order to wait for an opportunity of being conveyed to the continent.

On the 18th of April, the parliament was prorogued, and the King, after making several

ral new creations, and appointing lords justices to rule the kingdom in his absence, upon the 11th of May set out for Hanover, where he concluded a peace with Ulrica, the new Queen of Sweden, and mediated a peace between Sweden Denmark, Prussia and Poland. In November, John Matthews, a young lad, was executed at Tyburn, for printing a treasonable paper intituled *Vox Populi, Vox Dei*, in which the Pretender's right to the British crown was asserted, in breach of the statute of the 4th of Queen Anne, which made it high treason.

In an expedition against Spain this year, the Lord Cobham, with the land forces, and Admiral Mighels with the fleet, took Vigo, and made several incursions on the Spanish coasts; after some stay at Vigo, the Generals reim-barked, and in November returned to England, with the cannon and stores they had taken in the town and citadel.

On the 23d of November, soon after the King's return from Germany, the Parliament met, and had not sat long, when the South Sea house and the Bank of England laid before the house of commons their respective proposals for reducing all the public funds into one, in order to discharge the national debts, on some valuable considerations to be granted them, and certain advantages to the government. After much debates and contest, it was determined in favour of the South-Sea scheme; and their proposals were accepted upon the

1st of February 1719-20. An act afterwards passed both houses for that purpose, which received the royal assent in April following, together with an act for the better securing the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain. Sir John Blunt, one of the directors of the South Sea house, the projector of this scheme, had taken the hint of his plan from the famous Mississippi scheme, formed by one Law, which, in the preceding year, had raised a desperate ferment in France, and intailed ruin upon many thousand families in that kingdom. In the scheme of Law there was something substantial. The South Sea scheme promised no commerical advantage of any consequence. It was buoyed up by nothing but the folly and rapaciousness of individuals, which became so blind and extravagant, that Blunt, with moderate talents, was able to impose upon the whole nation, and make tools of the other directors to serve his own purposes, and those of a few associates.

Upon the South Sea proposals being accepted, their stock rose gradually to a prodigious height, and it was at 310 *per cent.* before the bill received the Royal assent. In a few days, it mounted to 340, then to 400, and before the end of May to 500. In short, by the artifices of the managers, and the credulity of the people, who were eager of increasing their fortunes, by the 2d of June, the South Sea stock got up to 890; and continued

tinued rising and falling, till it amounted to above 1000*l. per cent.* A spirit of gaming thus prevailing in the nation, about an hundred projects were set on foot, which were properly called Bubbles, and sprang up from the corruption of the grand bubble of the South Sea stock.

The King having prorogued the parliament, upon the 11th of June, soon afterwards set out for Hanover; and before his departure had issued a proclamation against these unlawful projects: the Lords Justices afterwards dismissed all the petitions that had been presented for charters and patents; but the general insatiation prevailed till the 8th of September, when the stock began to fall. Then did some of the adventurers awake from their delirium; the number of sellers daily increased; and on the 29th day of the month, the stock had sunk to 150. Several eminent goldsmiths and bankers, who had lent great sums upon it, were obliged to stop payment and abscond; and an infinite number of families were overwhelmed with ruin: public credit sustained a terrible shock, the nation was thrown into a dangerous ferment, and nothing was heard but the ravings of grief, disappointment and despair.

The King, returning from Hanover in November, assembled the parliament upon the 8th of December, when they, by his Majesty's desire, proceeded to an enquiry into the fraudulent

dulent execution of the South Sea act; and whilst the affair was under consideration, Mr. Knight, the Company's treasurer, fled out of the kingdom. In the end, the parliament applied to the relief of the sufferers, the estates of the sub-governor, deputy governor, and directors, together with the estates of John Aislabe, Esq; chancellor of the Exchequer, who, with some other principal members of the ministry, was deeply concerned in those fraudulent transactions: they were also declared incapable of sitting or voting in either house of parliament, or of holding any office or place of trust under his Majesty, his heirs or successors: the act against the directors received the Royal assent on the 29th of July 1721; and on the 10th of August, the King passed a bill for restoring the public credit, and prorogued the parliament.

There being some misunderstanding between his Majesty and the Czar of Muscovy, a strong squadron was sent to the Baltic this year, commanded by Sir John Norris, to secure the alliance with Sweden, and prevent the secret designs of his Czarian Majesty; and about this time, a reconciliation was brought about between his Majesty and the Prince of Wales. On the 15th of April this year, the Princess of Wales was brought to bed of the present Duke of Cumberland: and before the end of this reign, her Royal highness was delivered of the Princesses Mary and Louisa.

In May, 1722, a plot was discovered for bringing in the Pretender, for which Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, was committed to the Tower. together with Christopher Layer, a counsellor of the Temple. Several other persons were taken into custody ; among whom was Lord North and Grey, the Earl of Orrery, the Duke of Norfolk and Dr. Friend : but they were all admitted to bail and discharged, except Dr. Atterbury, Christopher Layer, John Plunket, and George Kelly.

The first septennial parliament having been dissolved this year, as it was near expiring, a new one met on the 9th of October, when they proceeded to an enquiry into the late conspiracy, and to prosecute the authors. Layer was tried at the King's Bench bar, on the 17th of November, and being found guilty, received sentence of death. He was reprieved from time to time, in hopes of making discoveries, but, upon the 17th of May, 1723, was hanged and quartered at Tyburn, and his head fixed upon Temple-Bar. The parliament passed bills for inflicting pains and penalties on Bp. Atterbury, Kelly, and Plunket, by which the first was banished, and the other two imprisoned during life.

On the 27th of May, the parliament was prorogued ; and on the 3d of June, his Majesty set out for his German dominions, and returned in December following. The parliament met again on the 9th of January, 1723-4,
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and was prorogued to the 24th of April, about which time, the Duke of Newcastle was made one of his Majesty's secretaries of state. There having been great complaints, about the same time, concerning some abuses in relation to the masters of chancery, which tho' practised before, were now come to an enormous height, the Earl of Macclesfield resigned the great seal, in the beginning of the year 1725, and was afterwards impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, in receiving exorbitant sums of the masters for their admission, who often proved insufficient, to the great detriment of the suitors in that court. The trial lasted twenty days: the earl was convicted of fraudulent practices, and condemned in a fine of thirty thousand pounds, with imprisonment until that sum should be paid. He was immediately committed to the Tower, where he continued about six weeks: but upon producing the money, he was discharged, and Sir Peter King, created Baron of Oakham, succeeded him in the office of chancellor.

In this session of parliament, an act passed for disarming the Highlanders of Scotland; another for regulating elections within the city of London; and in the same session Henry St. John, the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, who, having made his peace with his Majesty, was come over to England, was, upon his humble petition, after some debate, admitted to enjoy his estates, and an act passed for that purpose.

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Immediately after this session of parliament, the King revived the Order of the Bath, 38 in number, including the sovereign; and towards the end of the year 1726, died in the Castle of Athlen, where she resided many years, Sophia Dorothy, who was married to his Majesty in 1682, and by whom he had issue our late Sovereign, who was born the 30th of October, 1683, and Dorothy Sophia, late Queen of Prussia, born in 1687.

The mediation of Great Britain and France, for composing the differences between the Emperor and the King of Spain, which had been so long depending, came to nothing, from the resentment of the Spanish court against that of France, for sending back the Infanta of Spain, who had been espoused to the French King; and Great Britain not caring to act without France, their Imperial and Catholic Majesties came to an agreement themselves, and concluded a treaty at Vienna, which was deemed prejudicial to the interest of Great-Britain, and produced a treaty at Hanover, which was designed to be a ballance to that between the courts of Vienna and Madrid, and was concluded on the 3d of September, 1725, between Great Britain, France, and Prussia: but Prussia soon deserting the alliance, the States-General afterwards acceded to it. These counter-alliances soon kindled the flames of war in Europe: for in 1726, three British squadrons were fitted out; one was sent to the West Indies, under the command of Admiral

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Hofier, to block up the Spanish plate fleet; another to the coast of Spain, under Sir John Jennings; and the third into the Baltic, commanded by Sir Charles Wager, to hinder the Czarina from attacking the King of Sweden, who was upon the point of acceding to the treaty of Hanover, which he did soon after.

In the beginning of the year 1727, the Spaniards laid siege to Gibraltar, but the operations of the besiegers were soon after suspended, upon signing preliminary articles for a general pacification.

The parliament, which met on the 17th of January, 1726-7, was prorogued on the 15th of May; and his Majesty, having appointed Lords Justices for the administration of the government in his absence, set out for Hanover on the 3d of June; and, landing in Holland, on the 7th, proceeded on his journey: but being suddenly seized with a paralytic disorder on the road, lost his speech, became lethargic, and was conveyed in a state of insensibility to Osnaburg, where he expired upon the 11th of June, in the 68th year of his age, and the thirteenth year of his reign.

An express arriving on the 14th of June, with an account of his Majesty's death, the Prince of Wales repaired from Richmond, where he received this intelligence, to Leicester House; and the members of the privy council being assembled, were sworn anew. His Royal High-

Highness declared his firm purpose to preserve the constitution in church and state, and to cultivate those alliances which his father had made with foreign princes. At the same time, he took and subscribed the oath for the security of the church of Scotland, as required by the act of union, and next day he was proclaimed King of Great Britain, by the name of George II. The parliament assembled in pursuance of an act for that purpose: but was immediately prorogued by commission, to the 27th day of the same month. All the great officers of state continued in their places. Sir Robert Walpole kept possession of the treasury, and the system of politics, which the late King had established, underwent no sort of alteration. The King, in his speech to both houses at the opening of the session, professed a fixed resolution to merit the love and affection of his people, by maintaining them in the full enjoyments of their religious and civil rights. Addresses of condolance and congratulation being drawn up and presented, it was resolved by the commons, that the entire revenues of the civil list, which produced 100,000 l. *per annum*, above the sum of 700,000 l. granted to George I. should be settled on his Majesty for life. They afterwards resolved, that a revenue of 100,000 l. *per annum* should be settled on her Majesty Queen Caroline, in case she should survive the King. On the 17th of July, the parliament was prorogued, and on the 5th of August, dissolved by proclamation.

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On the 11th of October, their Majesties coronation was performed with great splendor and solemnity; and on the 30th of the same month, being Lord Mayor's day, as well as the King's birth-day, their Majesties, the Princesses Royal and Caroline, accompanied by the great officers of state, dined with the Lord Mayor at Guild-Hall.

On the 23d of January, 1728, the new parliament met. In April following, the preliminaries between Great Britain and Spain being settled, the siege of Gibraltar was raised, and the ministers of those powers resorted to Soissons in France, in order to conclude a definitive treaty by the mediation of France. About the beginning of July, the sieur Como, agent for the Duke of Parma, was ordered to leave the kingdom in two days; his master having thought fit to invite the Pretender to his place of residence, and to receive him with the honours due to the King of Great Britain. On the 30th of August, died his Serene Highness Ernest Augustus, Prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, Bishop of Osnaburg, and Duke of York, brother to his late Majesty; and on the 4th of December, his Royal Highness Frederic Prince of Wales, arrived at St. James's from Hanover.

On May the 14th, 1729, his Majesty having prorogued the parliament, set out on a visit for his German dominions, after appointing his Royal Consort regent in his absence,
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and returned to England upon the 11th of September following. On the 9th of Nov. a peace was concluded at Seville between Great Britain, France, and Spain, by which it was agreed, that commissaries should be appointed to determine what ships and effects had been taken on either side at sea: that Spain should have satisfaction given her, for the men of war taken and destroyed by Sir George Byng, near Sicily, in the year 1718: that Spanish garrisons should be introduced into Leghorn, Parma, and Placentia, to secure the eventual succession of Don Carlos, the King of Spain's son, to Tuscany and Parma; and the contracting parties engaged to maintain Don Carlos in the quiet possession of these territories.

In June 1730, seven Indian Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation in America, were brought to England by Sir Alexander Cumin, and introduced to the King: and gave their assent, in the most solemn manner, to articles of friendship and commerce, proposed by the lords commissioners for trade and plantations, and embarked for Carolina in October. On the 21st of January, 1731, the parliament met, and, amongst other acts, ordained, that all proceedings in the courts of justice should be in the English language. In July, the name of William Pultney, Esq; was struck out of the list of privy counsellors, by command of his Majesty, and out of all the commissions of the peace, on account of his being the supposed author of some writings against the

measures of the court. On the 14th of the same month, Sir Charles Wager, with a fleet of twelve capital ships, sailed from Spithead. About the beginning of August, he entered the bay of Cadiz, and being joined there by a Spanish squadron, sailed for Leghorn, where he landed the Spanish troops; and soon afterwards, Don Carlos arrived in Italy, and took possession of his new territories. About the middle of October, the Duke of Lorraine, now Emperor of Germany, arrived in England; and, after having all the honour and respect due to his rank paid him, returned to the continent in December.

In March, 1733, a bill was brought into the house of commons, for bringing tobacco and wines under the laws of excise, to prevent the frauds in the revenue, and carried by 236 against 200 voices, at the first reading: this bill raised great discontents long before it was proposed to the house, which were increased while it was depending: innumerable pamphlets and papers were published for and against the measure. Petitions against any new excise, or the extension of the excise laws, were presented by the city of London, and several other corporations in different parts of the kingdom; so that it was judged proper to put off the second reading of the bill for two months; and thus the excise scheme dropt. On the 13th of June, his Majesty went to the house of peers, and put an end to the session, after

having passed an act for giving a marriage-portion of 80,000 l. with the Princess Royal, to the Prince of Orange, who arrived in London on the 7th of December, and was married to the Princess the 14th of March, 1734. On the 16th of April, his Majesty gave the Royal assent to an act for settling 5000 l. a year on the Princess during life, and prorogued the parliament, which was dissolved two days afterwards; and on the 22d of the same month, the Prince and Princess of Orange embarked for Holland.

On the 17th of April 1736, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was married to her Serene Highness Augusta, Princess of Saxe Gotha, who arrived from Germany two days before: this marriage was attended with extraordinary rejoicings, and followed by addresses of congratulation from both houses of parliament, the two universities, the city of London, and other corporations.

Such a degree of licentiousness prevailed over the nation about this time, that the kingdom was filled with tumult and riots: but the most remarkable of these disturbances happened at Edinburgh, on the 7th day of September, whilst his Majesty was at Hanover. John Porteus, who commanded the guard payed by that city, had, at the execution of a smuggler, been provoked by some insults from the populace, to order his men, without
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using the previous formalities of the law, to fire with shot among the crowd, by which precipitate order, several innocent persons lost their lives. Porteus was tried for murder, convicted, and received sentence of death; but the Queen, as guardian of the realm, thought proper to indulge him with a reprieve. The common people of Edinburgh resented this lenity shewn to a criminal who was the object of their detestation: for, on the very day which the judges had fixed for his execution, a well conducted party of men entered the city, about ten of the clock at night, and by surprize seized all the fire arms belonging to the city guard, locked up the city gates, beat an alarm, broke open the prison door where Porteus was confined, forced him from his apartment, and leaving him hanging by the neck upon a sign-post, near the grass-market, quietly dispersed to their several habitations. This exploit was performed with such conduct and deliberation, as seemed to be the result of a plan formed by some persons of consequence: it therefore became the object of a very severe inquiry. The censure of Parliament, however, fell on the city, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh: a fine of 2000 l. was laid upon the city, and the Lord Provost was incapacitated from holding any office of magistracy at Edinburgh, or any where else in Great Britain; a reward of 200 l. was offered by proclamation for the discovery of any person who acted in that tragedy; and yet it

does not appear that one individual had been ever detected.

In the session of Parliament, which met the 1st of February 1737, an act passed for settling a dowry of 50,000*l.* a year on the Princess of Wales, who, upon the 1st day of August, was delivered of the Princess Augusta; soon after which, an unhappy breach happened between his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, which in its consequences proved more than a mere family difference. No persons, who paid their court to the Prince and Princess, were suffered to come into his Majesty's presence, or into any of his palaces; the guards were taken away from their attendance on the Prince and his consort; and in short, all the Prince's servants soon after joined in the opposition to the measures of the ministry.

On the 20th of November died Wilhelmina Carolina, Queen consort of Great Britain, in the 55th year of her age, and was buried, upon the 17th of December following, with great solemnity, in Henry the seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. Some short time before this, a deputation of the merchants of London waited on his Majesty, with a petition on the behalf of themselves and others trading to the British colonies in America, setting forth, that the trade to the British plantations, in America, had been greatly interrupted for many years before, not only by their ships being frequently stopped and searched,

but

but also forcibly and arbitrarily seized on the high seas, by Spanish ships fitted out to cruise under the pretence of guarding their own coasts: that the commanders of such British ships, with their crews, had been cruelly treated, and their ships carried into some of the Spanish ports, and there condemned with their cargoes, in manifest violation of the treaties subsisting between the two crowns; and praying, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to procure them speedy and ample satisfaction for the losses they had sustained. In March 1738, the West India merchants, who had presented a petition in relation to the Spanish depredations, a few days before, attended the house of commons, to make good their allegations in the said petition. On the 4th of May the house of Lords presented an humble address to his Majesty, with strong resolutions in support of the undoubted right of the nation to a free navigation in America, and against the Spanish depredations and cruelties; and concluded with assuring his Majesty, in case his powerful instances for procuring reparation, satisfaction, and future security to his injured subjects, should fail of their due effect on the court of Spain, they would concur in all such measures as should become necessary for the support of his Majesty's honour, and the preservation of the navigation and commerce of this country. The commons afterwards addressed the King to the same effect; and his Majesty in his answer to both houses expressed

his sensibility of the injuries sustained by his trading subjects in America, and assured them of his care to procure satisfaction and reparation for their losses.

On the 4th of June, the Princess of Wales was delivered of his present Majesty, whose birth was celebrated with uncommon rejoicings: addressees of congratulation were presented by almost all the cities and communities in the kingdom. Now great naval preparations were made; and about the end of this month, Admiral Haddock set sail with a strong squadron for the Mediterranean. On the 1st of February 1739, his Majesty opened the session of parliament, and acquainted both houses, that he had concluded a convention with the King of Spain, in which that monarch had obliged himself to make reparation to the British subjects for their losses. It appeared by this convention, which was soon afterwards published, that a payment of 95000*l.* balance, which had been admitted as due to the crown and subjects of Great Britain, after deduction made of the demands of the crown and subjects of Spain, was by a separate article to be made at London within four months after the exchange of the ratifications. However, before the King of Spain signed this convention, he declared by his minister, that he reserved to himself, in its full force, the right of suspending the *Asiento* of the negroes, if the South Sea company did not subject itself to pay

pay in a short time the 68000*l.* which was admitted to have been owing for the duty on negroes.

The contents of this convention were no sooner known, than great murmurs and complaints were made against it in all parts of the nation; the city of London, the West India and Bristol merchants, petitioned both houses of parliament against it; and it occasioned warm debates in both houses, especially upon a motion made for addressing his Majesty, and thanking him for laying it before them: however, it was carried for the address in both houses.

A rupture between Great Britain and Spain was now become inevitable. The English squadron in the Mediterranean had already made prizes of two rich Caracca ships: the King had issued orders for augmenting his land forces, and raising a body of marines; a great number of ships of war had been put into commission. Admiral Vernon had been sent to the West Indies, to assume the command of a squadron in those seas, and to annoy the trade and settlements of the Spaniards. His catholic Majesty having ordered all the British ships in his harbours to be seized and detained, the King of England declared war against him upon the 23d of October. On the 23d of November, a motion was made in the house of commons to address his Majesty, never to admit any treaty of peace with Spain, unless

unless the acknowledgement of our natural and undoubted right to navigate in the American seas, to and from any part of his Majesty's dominions, without being seized, searched, visited, or stopped, under any pretence whatsoever, shall have been first obtained as a preliminary thereto; which was unanimously agreed to; and it was likewise resolved, to desire the concurrence of the Lords in this address, which the lords granted at a conference; and soon afterwards the address was presented to his Majesty.

In the beginning of the year 1740, the King having by a message to parliament communicated his intention of disposing the Princess Mary in marriage, to Prince Frederick of Hesse, and expressing his hope that the commons would enable him to give a suitable portion to his daughter, they unanimously resolved to grant 40,000 l. for that purpose, and presented an address to his Majesty for having communicated to the house this intended marriage, which was solemnized at London by proxy the 8th of May. On the 13th of March, a ship arrived from the West Indies, dispatched by Admiral Vernon, with an account of his having taken Porto Bello, with six ships only, and demolished all the fortifications of the place; upon which the two houses of parliament joined in an address of congratulation on the success of his Majesty's arms, and every part of Great Britain and Ireland were wonderfully elated at this exploit. On the 29th
of

of June, advice was received that Admiral Vernon had taken the town of Chagre and castle of Lorenzo, demolished the forts, and made a great booty. Towards the end of October, Sir Chaloner Ogle, with a large fleet of men of war and transports, and an army under the command of Lord Cathcart, sailed for the West Indies: but that nobleman dying in the passage, the command of the land forces devolved upon General Wentworth.

In March 1741, Admiral Vernon and General Wentworth made themselves masters of all the batteries which defended Carthagena, and made preparation to besiege that place; they accordingly attacked fort St. Lazarus, but were repulsed, obliged to raise the siege, and reembark the troops on the 16th of April, with the loss of 1600 men. Afterwards, the Admiral sailed on an expedition to Cuba, where the troops landed and encamped: but were soon afterwards obliged to return to Jamaica, without attempting any thing.

In the last session of this parliament, a motion was made in both houses, to advise and beseech his Majesty to remove Sir Robert Walpole, who had been first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the greatest part of the last, and the whole of the present reign, from his presence and councils for ever; but had a negative put upon it in both houses. In the same session his Majesty informed his parliament, that the Queen of Hungary

Hungary had made a requisition of 12000 men, stipulated by treaty : whereupon he demanded 6000 Danes and 6000 Hessians, to be ready to march to her assistance ; and as further expences might be incurred after the parliament had broke up, he desired such a supply as might enable him to be prepared for all events ; upon which the parliament voted 300,000 l. for the support of the Queen of Hungary, and sums to defray the expence of the Danes and Hessians. On the 25th of April, the parliament was prorogued, and on the 26th dissolved by proclamation.

Now all Europe was embroiled in a general war, and a most powerful confederacy was on foot for subverting the house of Austria. At home, the elections for a new parliament were carried on with great animosity, between the court and country parties. In May a peace was signed between the Austrians and Prussians, and was soon followed by a peace between the Austrians and Saxons. The Spaniards, with a considerable fleet, made an attempt upon Georgia, where they landed 5000 troops, but were obliged to retreat to their ships in great confusion, by a handful of men under General Oglethorpe. On the 13th of January 1743, Charles, elector of Bavaria, was chosen Emperor, notwithstanding all the opposition of the house of Austria. Sixteen thousand British troops were embarked for Flanders, and soon afterwards joined by 16000 Hanoverians, and 6000 Hessians in British pay ; and the Earl of Stair

set

set out for Holland as ambassador extraordinary; from whence he was to repair to Flanders, to take upon him the command of those troops. His Lordship, however, could not prevail on the States General to join with his Majesty in making a diversion in favour of the Queen of Hungary.

On the 2d of February, the contested election for Chippenham having been carried against the court, Sir Robert Walpole left the house of commons: On the 9th he was created Earl of Orford, and on the 11th resigned all his employments. On the 21st of March, a motion was made in the house of commons, for a committee to enquire into the conduct of the Earl of Orford, for the last ten years, which was agreed to. This committee made some progress in the enquiry, which, however, at last came to nothing.

The war was carried on this year with redoubled vigour: the British troops with their auxiliaries entered Germany; and on the 15th of June a battle was fought at Dettingen, between the allied army commanded by his Majesty in person, and under him by the Lord Stair, and the French army commanded by the Marshal Duke de Noailles, in which the French were defeated, and obliged to pass the Main with great precipitation. Lord Stair, upon some disgust he had taken at the conduct of this battle, resigned the command of the allied army. In October, that army marched back to

to Flanders, to take up its winter quarters there; and the States of Holland, in September, reinforced it with 20,000 men. In April, Prince Charles of Lorraine defeated the Bavarian army, and reduced the whole electorate of Bavaria: but on the 15th of July, the Emperor concluded a peace with the Queen of Hungary. In America Commodore Anson, who was sent about two years before, with a squadron to the South Seas, had taken several valuable prizes, and plundered the town of Payta; and many rich captures were taken from the enemy during this war. In September a treaty of subsidy was concluded at Worms, between Great Britain, Hungary and Sardinia. On the 19th of October, the Princess Louisa set out for Germany, and was soon afterwards married to the Prince Royal of Denmark. About this time the Scotch regiment of Highlanders, upon a report that they were going to be sent to the West Indies, mutinied; and 150 deserted from that corps, and marched northward: but, being overtaken, were obliged to surrender, and brought back prisoners to the Tower, where three of them were shot; and the rest were transported to serve in the regiments in Jamaica and Georgia.

About the beginning of the year 1744. the nation was alarmed with the rumour of a French invasion in favour of the Pretender,
whose

whose eldest son was now at Paris, and even come to Calais.

A French squadron sailed up the channel, and had proceeded as far as Dungeness; and troops were actually embarking at Dunkirk, though war had not been declared between the two nations: upon this, his Majesty, in a message to both houses, informed them of the French designs: in answer to which, they jointly presented a loyal address, which was followed by others from the city of London, and most corporations in the kingdom, expressing their abhorrence of those designs, and promising to stand by his Majesty with their lives and fortunes. Many regiments were marched towards the southern coasts, and Sir John Norris put to sea with a formidable squadron; but upon his appearing in sight of the French fleet off Dungeness, they made the best of their way back to Brest.

On the 18th of February, 3000 Dutch troops arrived at Gravesend, and soon after 3000 more, agreeable to a demand made by his Majesty pursuant to treaty. Upon the 4th of March, a war was proclaimed at Paris against Great Britain, which was soon followed by a counter declaration on the part of his Britannic Majesty. In April, war was declared between France and Hungary.

In the beginning of May, the King of France, putting himself at the head of 120,000

men, took several cities in Flanders. Mean while Prince Charles laid Alsace under contribution. The Emperor broke his treaty with the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Prussia, siding with the Emperor, broke also with her, and entering Bohemia, at the head of a powerful army, made himself master of Prague, and soon after of almost the whole kingdom: but Prince Charles, marching to the relief of Bohemia, and being now joined by 20,000 Saxons, obliged the Prussian monarch to quit that kingdom. In Italy, Prince Lobkowitz drove the Spaniards into the kingdom of Naples, where they were joined by his Sicilian Majesty's troops: but Prince Charles being obliged to repass the Rhine, Prince Lobkowitz was forced to march into Lombardy, to sustain his Sardinian Majesty, and was now, in his turn, closely followed by Count Gages, and the Spanish army.

On the 11th of February, Admiral Mathews came up with, and engaged, the united fleets of France and Spain off Toulon: but Vice Admiral Lestock, with his whole division of the British fleet, remaining at a great distance a-stern, and several captains, that were immediately under the eye of Mathews, behaving in such a manner as only reflected disgrace upon their country, the French and Spaniards got off with very little loss. Many rich prizes, both French and Spanish, were taken this year; and on the 10th of June, Commodore Anson in the *Centurion* arrived at St. Hellen's
from

from a voyage of three years and nine months, in which he had surrounded the terraqueous globe, and underwent incredible hardships; the Commodore's own ship, the *Centurion*, being the only one of his squadron which he brought home with him. Among other prizes, however, he took the rich Spanish ship which sails annually between Aquapulco in Mexico, and Manilla, one of the Philippine Islands, loaded with treasure and effects to the value of 313,000 l. sterling.

On the 27th of July, Sir John Balchen, an admiral of approved valour and great experience, sailed from Spithead with a strong squadron in quest of the French fleet. In the Bay of Biscay he was overtaken in a violent storm, that dispersed the ships and drove them up the English channel: but the Admiral's own ship, the *Victory*, which was counted the most beautiful first rate in the world, foundered at sea, and this brave experienced commander perished with all his officers, volunteers and crew, amounting to 1100 choice seamen.

In the month of January 1745, died Charles the seventh, Emperor of Germany, and elector of Bavaria, and was succeeded in his electorate by his eldest son Maximilian Joseph, who was soon afterwards obliged to abandon his capital to the Austrians, and being in danger of losing all his dominions, concluded a peace with the Queen of Hungary at Fuesen. On the 14th of February his Majesty acquainted both

houses of Parliament, that he had concluded a treaty, in conjunction with the Queen of Hungary and the States General, with the King of Poland. On the 18th of the same Month, M. Belleisle and the Chevalier his brother were brought prisoners to England, having been both taken a few months before at Elbingerade, in the electorate of Hanover, as they were passing through that place without any passport for Berlin. They continued prisoners here till the 13th of August, when they were set at liberty, and embarked for France.

On the 12th of March his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was constituted Captain General and commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces; and on the 5th of April set out for Flanders, to take the command of the allied army, which he assembled at Soignies; and the French having invested Tournay, the Duke on the 1st of May in the morning attacked them in their camp, near Fontenoy, when the right wing of the confederate army, consisting chiefly of the British and Hanoverian troops, drove the enemy before them, though animated by the presence of their sovereign: but not being well supported by the left wing, and constantly galled by numerous batteries in front, and many redoubts on the right flank, the confederates were obliged to retreat, which they did in good order as far as Aeth, without being molested by the enemy. In this bloody battle,

the

the allied army lost a lieutenant-general, one major-general, and 7347 men, including officers, though the enemy's loss is supposed to be much more considerable. After this battle Tournay surrendered to the enemy, who soon afterwards became masters of Bruges and Ghent.

On April 18, after a long enquiry, and warm debates, the house of commons addressed his Majesty, that the Admirals Mathews and Lestock, and several captains and lieutenants of the squadron in the Mediterranean, might be speedily tried by a Court-Martial; and his Majesty informed them he would give orders accordingly.

On May 2, after passing such bills as were ready for the Royal assent, his Majesty put an end to the session with a very gracious speech from the throne. On May 24, his Prussian Majesty defeated the combined army of Austrians and Saxons, under Prince Charles of Lorraine, at Friedburg, on the borders of Silesia. In July, two Bristol privateers, under the command of Captain Talbot, made two rich prizes, from Peru, of the value of 7 or 800,000 l. sterling; and soon after, the joyful news arrived, that Commodore Warren, and Mr. Pepperell, commander of the New England forces, on the 16th of June, made themselves masters of the town and fortresses of Louisburgh, and of the whole island of Cape Breton, after a siege of forty days, in

which the raw New England forces gave the most amazing proofs of fortitude and bravery. For this service the Commodore was raised to a flag, and Mr. Pepperell was created a Baronet.

The rebellion which broke out in Scotland, is the only remaining transaction, of any importance, that we shall take notice of in the year 1745. On the 6th of August, some advices having been communicated to the government of such an attempt, aided by the French court, a proclamation was published, offering a reward of 30,000*l.* for the apprehending and securing the eldest son of the Pretender, in case he should land, or attempt to land, in any of his Majesty's dominions. On the 17th, however, an account arrived, that several persons had landed between the islands of Mull and Skie, one of whom, it was supposed, was the Pretender's son. On September 5, his Majesty sent notice to the Lord Mayor of London, that the Pretender's eldest son had landed in Scotland, and that several persons had assembled there and broke out into open rebellion. Soon after advice arrived, that the rebels had marched southward, given the slip to General Cope, who had gone northward to oppose them, and took possession of Perth on the 4th of September. On the 13th they passed the Forth, five miles above Stirling, and on the 17th took possession of the City of Edinburgh. By this time General Cope, who had, for
greater

greater expedition, in his return southward, embarked his troops, was arrived at Dunbar, eighteen miles east of Edinburgh, and having landed his forces and received a reinforcement of two regiments of dragoons, which he had left behind him on his going northward, began his march towards that capital. The rebels did not wait to be attacked by him, but came out to meet him; and, on the 21st, at day-break, they set upon his little army, at Preston-Pans, seven miles east of Edinburgh, and totally defeated it, and made most of his infantry prisoners. The dragoons made their escape to Berwick, with little loss, save that of the brave Colonel Gardiner. These advantages spread a general consternation throughout the kingdom: but all orders and ranks tried with each other in displaying their loyalty, and abhorrence of this unnatural rebellion. The city of London, &c. presented addresses to that purpose: several noblemen raised regiments, which, however, were afterwards paid for by the public; and many associations were entered into for the support of his Majesty's crown and dignity, and the constitution in church and state. A large body of British, Dutch, and Hessian troops, were brought over from Flanders; and the success of the rebellion, and the dread of a threatened invasion from France, having caused a great run upon the Bank, above 1100 merchants and eminent tradesmen met, and subscribed their names to an agreement not to re-
fuse

safe bank notes in any payment to be made to them.

In Ireland every vigorous and salutary method was also pursued to prevent any abetting of the rebellion there by the friends of France and popery, and a reward of 50,000*l.* was published, in pursuance of the address of the Irish parliament, for apprehending the Pretender's eldest son. On October 17, the parliament met, and his Majesty received most zealous and loyal addresses upon this interesting occasion. The Habeas Corpus act was suspended, and an act passed to enable his Majesty to raise the militia. On October 18, the Duke of Cumberland arrived from Flanders, and set out, on November 26, to take upon him the command of the army. The rebels, now increased to 8000, had left Edinburgh, on October 26, and, on November 15, the city of Carlisle was surrendered to them; whereupon Field Marshal Wade, who commanded an army of British and Dutch troops at Newcastle, returned to that town, having put himself in march, to relieve Carlisle, and advanced as far as Hexham, for that purpose, when he heard of its surrender. On the 24th, the rebels, without any molestation, arrived at Lancaster, and on the 29th took possession of Manchester, where they formed a regiment of those that had joined them in England, giving the command thereof to Mr. Townley. In the beginning of December

ber they left Manchester, passed the river Mersey, and advanced to Congleton, as if they intended to meet and engage the Duke of Cumberland, whose advanced guard was then at Newcastle-under-line; but suddenly they turned off to the left, and marched into Derbyshire, seeming to have an intention to slip by the Duke, and take their way directly to London; where when this news arrived, it occasioned the greatest consternation imaginable. The troops about London were ordered to march and form a camp upon Finchley Common. The run upon the Bank grew more pressing; and all the public funds fell in their price. On the 4th of December, the rebels entered the town of Derby, and soon after, contrary to expectation, began to retreat northward, by the route they came. As soon as the Duke of Cumberland got notice of their retreat, he set out in pursuit of them, with all the horse in his army, and 1000 foot soldiers mounted on horse back. Marshal Wade, who had marched southward, as far as Wakefield, after the rebels, detached a considerable body of cavalry under the command of Major-General Oglethorpe, for the same purpose, and returned with the rest of his army to Newcastle. On December 18, the Duke came up with the rear of the rebels at Clifton, in Northumberland, and, after a smart attack, drove them from the village, with loss. On the 30th his Royal Highness took Carlisle, after a siege of nine days, making

making the rebel garrison prisoners; their main army having now reached Scotland.

On January 5, 1746, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland returned to St. James's; and on the 17th of that month the rebel army defeated the King's forces, under the command of Lieutenant-General Hawley, at Falkirk Moor, a mile south-west of Falkirk, though the latter were much superior in numbers. Hawley retreated to Linlithgow, and the next day to Edinburgh, leaving some cannon, tents, &c. behind him. The rebels thereupon returned to their ridiculous enterprise of besieging the castle of Stirling, though they had not artillery sufficient for that purpose, and were to oppose one of the bravest officers in his Majesty's service, General Blakeney, who was governor of the castle. Upon this misfortune, at Falkirk, it was thought expedient that the Duke of Cumberland should take upon him the command of the army in Scotland.

Accordingly on the 30th he arrived at Edinburgh, and next day marched towards Stirling; but instead of waiting for him, the rebels very precipitately retired northward, the Duke with the Royal army following them, as fast as the season and excessive bad roads would permit; so that he did not arrive at Aberdeen till the 27th of February. The Hessians, under their hereditary Prince, arrived on the 8th at Edinburgh; for the Dutch troops, it was

now

now discovered, could not act, as they consisted of part of the garrisons of Menin, Ypres, &c. which had engaged not to serve against France, and, accordingly, they were soon after sent home. In the mean time the rebels reduced the castle of Inverness and Fort Augustus, and laid siege to Fort William and Blair Castle, but failed in both those attempts. They had the advantage in several skirmishes with the King's troops, in the Highlands, &c. which, however, was more than counterbalanced by the loss they sustained by the taking of their ship, the Prince Charles (formerly the Hazard sloop, surprized by them in the harbour of Montrose) which they had fitted out, and sent to France for money and arms; but in her return she was seized by Lord Loudon's men, with all her crew and cargo. The Duke was obliged to wait, at Aberdeen, for a reinforcement from England, and till the river Spey should become fordable; the Hessians, with some British regiments, taking post at Perth. On April 8th his Royal Highness, with the army under his command, marched from Aberdeen: On the 12th, he passed the Spey without opposition; the rebels retiring upon his approach, though they might have greatly obstructed his passage. On the 15th, the Earl of Cromartie and his son, who, with 280 of their men, had been in Caithness, to raise money and recruits for the rebels, were attacked by the Earl of Sutherland's militia, routed, and the Earl and his son, eighteen officers, and 185 private men, made prisoners.

ners. On April 14, at night, the Duke with his army arrived at Nairn; and being assured that the rebels were incamped at Culloden-house near Inverness, and were resolved to hazard a battle, he rested the whole day of the 15th, in his camp at Nairn, to refresh his men. In the night the rebels marched, with intent to attack the royal army before day light; but that design proved abortive, by reason of some mismanagement amongst them; whereupon they returned to Culloden, resolving in that station to wait for the Duke, who, on the 16th, marched from Nairn, between four and five in the morning; and at two in the afternoon the engagement began. The rebels, with their usual fury, attacked the left wing of the Royal army, by which some regiments of the first line were put into disorder; and the right wing of the rebel army not being properly supported by their left, the whole fell into confusion, and his Royal Highness obtained a compleat victory, with a very small loss. His army consisted of fifteen battalions of foot, one squadron of horse, two of dragoons, the Argyleshire militia, and a part of Lord Loudon's regiment. The rebels, according to our accounts, were 8350 strong; but their own made them no more than 5000, as they had not been able to assemble all their forces together for want of money and provisions. This victory put a final end to the rebellion; but the Duke continued with the army some time, to give proper orders for securing the tranquility of the country, whilst the young Pretender



Pretender wandered from place to place, among the mountains and western islands, and often without any attendant, till two ships, sent on purpose, from France, to the coast, took him and about thirty of his followers on board, and landed him, worn out with fatigue and hardships, at Rescourt, in Brittany. His Majesty received addresses, to felicitate him upon this victory, from both houses of parliament, (who also voted their thanks to his Royal Highness, for his great and eminent services; and soon after settled 25,000*l.* *per ann.* on him and his issue male) and from the city of London, and all parts of his dominions. Nor were many sacrifices made to public justice on account of this unnatural rebellion: an act was passed for attainting the Earl of Kelly, Viscount Strathallen, and Lord Pittligo, and forty others, of high treason. The Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, and Lords Balmerino and Lovat, were tried and found guilty by their Peers: Cromartie was afterwards pardoned as to life; and Kilmarnock and Balmerino were beheaded on Tower-hill, on August 18, and Lovat on April 9, in the succeeding year. Charles Ratchiffe, Esq; commonly called Earl of Derwentwater, was also beheaded, on December 8, by a rule of the court of King's Bench, in pursuance of a sentence passed upon him in 1715, for being concerned in the rebellion of that year. As to the inferior agents in the rebellion, a very inconsiderable number were executed, but a much greater transported to America; and it

is agreed, by all parties, that no government ever shewed more mercy on such an occasion. A publick thanksgiving was held on October 9, for the suppression of the rebellion; and the Duke, some months before, on his arrival in London, was received with the greatest testimonies of regard, and welcomed as our deliverer and preserver, with every species of rejoicings that a grateful people could exhibit.

On August 12, following, after passing the act for disarming the highlanders, and restraining the use of the highland dress, his Majesty put an end to the long session of parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne. On November 18, the parliament met again, and the session was opened with a speech as usual, the principal heads of which were echoed back in the addresses of the two houses.

As to the war upon the continent this year, the French became masters of Brussels, after the trenches were opened fifteen days, and made the garrison prisoners of war. They then possessed themselves of Antwerp, and soon made themselves masters of its strong citadel. Mons, St. Ghislain and Charleroy were soon after reduced, as was the famous city of Namur, on September 8, and its citadel on the 19th of that Month. On the 30th Marshal Saxe gained a great advantage over the allied army, under Prince Charles of Lorraine, near Liege. In Italy, the Austrians obtained

obtained, on June 4th, a complete victory over the combined army of French, Spaniards, Neapolitans, and Genoese, near Placentia; and soon after the city of Genoa was surrendered to them, but behaving in a severe and haughty manner to that subjected people, irritated to the last degree, they flew to arms, and in a few days drove the Austrians out of the territories of the republick, after having killed and made prisoners great numbers. On the other hand, Marshal Brown, with an Austrian army, passed the river Var, and took possession of Vence, the first town on that side in France; the French troops, in their retreat before him, having made the whole country a desert.

At sea this year the enemy had several remarkable specimens of our naval skill and bravery. On May 3, Vice-Admiral Anson and Rear Admiral Warren, with a squadron of 15 ships and two sloops, fell in with a French fleet of men of war and merchant vessels, and after a warm engagement, took six of their men of war, and three of the East India company's ships fitted as men of war; our own fleet sustaining very little damage, no officers of rank being killed, but the brave Captain Grenville, of the *Defiance*. Great rejoicings were made for this important success; and soon after Mr. Anson was created a Peer, and Mr. Warren a Knight of the Bath. The French lost a million and a half sterling by this defeat; 4000 men were made prisoners, and an expedition to the East Indies, with another to America, were rendered

ed abortive. Rear-Admiral Hawke also, being sent with a squadron to intercept a French fleet bound to the West-Indies, fell in with them, on October 14, and, after a very hot engagement, took two of their 74 gun ships, one of 70, two of 64, and one of 50. For this great service, Mr. Hawke was promoted to the rank of vice admiral, and created a knight of the Bath. Many other rich captures were also made this year from our enemies.

But in the war on the continent we were far from meeting with equal success. For Count Lowendahl, detached with 25000 men by Marshal Saxe, made himself master of part of the Dutch frontier, by taking Sluys, Sas Van Ghent, and the island of Cadfand. In May he reduced Hulst and Axtel; and soon after completed the reduction of Dutch Flanders. Mean time, the French grand army remained in their cantonments, and the allies lay totally inactive in their camps at Antwerp, and between the great and little Nethe. But in June these two armies came blows; and a battle was fought between the left wing of the allied army, under the Duke of Cumberland, and the French under Marshal Saxe. at Val, from which our army was obliged to retreat with the loss of 4000 men, and Sir John Ligonier and Count Ilenborough were taken prisoners; but though the French kept the field of battle, they lost above 8000 men. After this battle, Count Lowendahl opened the trenches before
Bergen-

Bergen-op-zoom, in the night between the 14th and 15th of July, which the garrison most gallantly defended till Sept. 16, when it was taken by storm; but the remains of the garrison made a good retreat. In Italy, the French under the Chevalier Belleisle, having attacked the Piedmontese entrenchments upon the heights of Ecilles, were, on July 19, repulsed and defeated by the Austrians and Piedmontese, with the loss of their general and above 6000 men, who were slain. In America, the Island of St. Bartholomew, ten leagues to the northward of St. Kit's, was taken by two English privateers; but on the continent, a party of English in Nova Scotia, under Colonel Noble, was defeated by a body of French, Canadians and Indians, under M. Villiers; and the Colonel, with 140 of his men, were killed on the spot, and the rest taken prisoners. In the East Indies, the French took from us Fort St. George, the company's principal settlement on the coast of Coromandel.

In June a treaty was signed, between his Majesty and the Czarina, whereby, in consideration of an annual subsidy of 100,000 l. she engaged to keep on foot, during the war, upon the frontiers of Livonia, a body of 50,000 foot, and 40 or 50 gallies upon the coasts of that province, to act in such a manner as his Majesty should require, in assistance of his allies.

On February 24, 1748, the Duke of Cumberland set out for Flanders, to take upon him the command of the allied army, and on the 27th, arrived at the Hague; and soon after, the Earl of Sandwich, and the other Plenipotentiaries, arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle. General Haddick, about the same time, attacked the great French convoy for Bergen-op-zoom, defeated it, and took 1000 prisoners, with great numbers of horned cattle, hogs, sheep, &c. &c. which much distressed the garrison of that and the adjacent towns. In the night between the 15th and 16th of April, N. S. the French opened their trenches before Maestricht, which capitulated on the 7th of May, N. S. and the garrison marched out on the 10th, with all the honours of war. The next day hostilities ceased in Flanders, pursuant to the preliminaries signed at Aix, by the Ministers Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, France, and the States General. On May the 9th, a proclamation for a cessation of arms, pursuant to the preliminaries signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, was read at the Royal Exchange, &c. On August 2, a convention was signed between the Ministers of Great-Britain, France, and the States General, by which it was provided, that orders should be sent to the 37,000 Russians, then in March through Germany, to march back again into their own country; and that the King of France should order the same number of his troops from Flanders, into the interior parts of France. On October 11, N. S. the definitive treaty of peace was

signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the ministers of Great-Britain, France, and the States-General; on the 20th, by those of the Catholic King; on the 23d, by the Empress Queen; and soon after by all the contending powers; which, though little to our honour or advantage, put a period to a long and bloody war, which had been sorely felt by all Europe. As this famous treaty has been the subject of much discussion, we shall enlarge a little upon its contents.

The preamble, which is very extensive, recites the original motive which occasioned the late war, &c. Article I. Consists of solemn promises and assurances to observe religiously the peace concluded, &c. II. Every thing that has passed during the war, on all sides, to be buried in a general and eternal oblivion. III. The treaties of Westphalia, Madrid, Nimeguen, Ryswick, Utrecht, Baden, Hague, the quadruple alliance, and the treaty of Vienna, are all confirmed, that they may not be derogated from by the present treaty. IV. The prisoners made, and the hostages given, during the war, to be restored on all sides, without ransom, and set at liberty in one month after the exchange of the ratifications, but to be obliged to pay all debts they have contracted; and all the ships of war and merchant men, which have been taken since the time stipulated by the cessation of arms, to be restored. V. All the conquests made during the war, to be reciprocally restored. VI. The restitutions
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and cessions to be made in six weeks after the ratifications. The artillery found in the conquered places to be restored in the same condition they were in at the time the towns were taken; excepting, nevertheless, that at Merim, Athe, Mons, Charleroy, and Oudenarde. VII. The duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, to be ceded to the Infant Don Philip, under an express clause, that those States shall return to the present possessors, in case that Prince die without issue male; or he, or any of his descendants, shall succeed to the throne of Spain, or the Two Sicilies. VIII. Commissaries to be appointed, immediately, on all sides, to assemble at Nice and Brussels, to effectuate the respective restitutions and cessions. IX. The King of Great Britain shall send to France two noblemen of the first distinction, by way of hostages, who are to remain there, till certain advice is received of the evacuation of Cape-Breton, and all the places which may have been taken in the East Indies. X. Means as commodious as possible, for the troops and inhabitants, to be taken in the general evacuation. XI. All the papers and records found in the towns, to be restored, expressly naming the archives of Mechlin. XII. The King of Sardinia to be maintained in the possession of all his estates, principally those ceded to him in 1743, excepting that part of Plaissantin he possesses, which he cedes to the Infant Don Philip. XIII. The Duke of Modena to be re-established in all his estates, and justice done him in respect to the allodial effects

effects which he possessed in the Dutchy of Guastalla. XIV. The republic of Genoa to be re-established in all the possessions she enjoyed before the war: the money they had in the banks of Vienna and Turin, and which was confiscated, to be restored, and the payment of the interest to commence from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. XV. Things to remain in Italy, on the same footing they were before the war, excepting the cessions made to the King of Sardinia, and the Infant Don Philip. XVI. The assiento treaty is confirmed, and permission granted to send to the Spanish West Indies, for four years, a ship extraordinary, for the non-enjoyment of that privilege during the war. XVII. The fortifications of Dunkirk to remain as they now are on the land-side, but former treaties to be observed with regard to the port, and the works on the sea-side. XVIII. The differences on the subject of the sums which the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, declared to be due to him, to be amicably adjusted; and the affair of the Abbey of St. Hubert to be regulated at the same time. XIX. The article of the treaty of quadruple alliance, which secures the succession of the crown of Great Britain to the house of Hanover, is confirmed in all its points. XX. All his Britannic Majesty's German dominions are guaranteed by the contracting powers. XXI. They guaranty, likewise, in the most solemn manner, the pragmatic sanction, that it may not be derogated from by the present treaty.

treaty. XXII. They guaranty, in like manner, Silesia. and the county of Glatz, to his Prussian Majesty. XXIII. As also the execution of all the articles of the present treaty. XXIV. The exchange of ratifications to be made at Aix la-Chapelle, within one month, by the ministers of the contracting powers, and in six weeks, by those of the powers which acceded thereto. There were two other articles in this treaty; the 1st of which imports, that no consequence is to be drawn from the titles and precedence which the contracting parties have taken in this treaty; and the 2d, that no advantage is to be taken from the use of the French language.

On Feb. 2, 1749, the King's declaration for a general peace was proclaimed at the usual places in the cities of London and Westminster, &c. and on April 25, was a public thanksgiving for the peace.

At the beginning of the year 1753, the French began to be very troublesome, and to practise their old intrigues in America. They assaulted a truck-house in the Twigtwee nation, at the back of Virginia, and carried the English therein, with some of the Indians, captives to Canada. Advice also arrived that the French at Louisbourg had sent a party of Indians to distress the newly-established colony of Nova-Scotia.

The beginning of the year 1755 was distinguished by military preparations of every kind, and there was a warm press for seamen and landmen; for now the designs of the French became fully apparent; advice every month arriving of the incroachments of that perfidious people, in America; and it appeared they were now fitting out a strong fleet at Brest and Rochfort, which was supposed to be destined for that part of the world. On March 25, his Majesty sent a message to the house of Lords, signifying the necessity of augmenting our forces by sea and land, in order to provide for the security of our colonies in America, as well as for the defence of his kingdoms; to which message both houses returned warm and dutiful addresses. In April, advice arrived that Commodore Keppel, with his squadron, and the land forces sent to that part of the world, under the command of General Braddock, to the succour of the colonies, were safely arrived in Virginia. The whole nation was now incensed to the last degree at the perfidious conduct of the French in America; so that most of the considerable towns and corporations in the kingdom gave rewards, in addition to his Majesty's bounty, for the encouragement of seamen and landmen, to enter into his Majesty's service. Fifty companies of marines were ordered to be raised, and the Admirals Boscawen and Mostyn, with a squadron of 15 sail of the line, a frigate and a sloop, having two regiments on board, sailed for North-America. On the 27th of May,
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Admiral Holbourn sailed with a squadron of men of war, to reinforce Admiral Boscawen; two ships of whose squadron, the Dunkirk and Defiance, on June 10, fell in with two French men of war, the Alcide, of 64 guns and 480 men, and the Lys, pierced for 64 guns, but mounting only 22, and having eight companies of land-forces on board, which were separated from the French fleet under M. de la Mothe, a skirmish happened, in which the Alcide and Lys were taken. Soon after, Sir Edward Hawke sailed from Portsmouth with a strong squadron, and the Duke de Mirepoix, the French ambassador, departed this kingdom. Advice about the same time arrived, that Colonel Monckton, in Nova Scotia, with a party of regulars and some irregulars, had taken the important forts of Beaufejour and Bay Verte from the French, with very little loss: but as more than a counter-balance for the late good news, the melancholy tidings arrived, that the Mars, of 70 guns, was lost at the mouth of Hallifax harbour; and, from Virginia, that Major Gen. Braddock, marching through the woods, to Fort du Quesne, with 1200 men, and ten pieces of artillery, was suddenly attacked by a body of French and Indians, who fired from behind the trees and bushes: and our men, thus assaulted, and not being able to see the enemy, fell into confusion: the General, Colonel, Sir Peter Halket, with many officers of note, and 200 men, were killed, about 400 wounded, and the remains of our scattered troops retreated,

to join those under the command of Colonel Dunbar, left at Wills's Creek, which consisted of about 800 men, with most of the baggage of the army, &c. who soon after further retreated with his whole corps, to Pensilvania. In the month of September, our men of war having had orders to make reprisals upon the French, brought in upwards of 40 French ships; and the Blandford man of war was taken by them, but, in a vain display of moderation, they soon after released her. However, in the remainder of the year, we made a still greater number of prizes. Mean time the French Indians made cruel inroads upon the frontiers of Virginia, Pensilvania, &c. destroying all before them, murdering men, women, and children, and forcing the inhabitants to fly from their plantations. On September 8, by way of some retaliation for Braddocks misfortune, Major General Johnson defeated a French army under Baron Dieskau, who attacked his intrenchments at Lake George. The Baron was taken prisoner with his aid-de camp, and 1000 French were killed in the attack and retreat. Mr. Johnson was for his bravery created a baronet, and moreover rewarded by a parliamentary grant of a considerable sum of money. In November, the *Esperance*, a French ship of war, of 70 guns, was taken by the *Orford*, Capt. Stevens; and soon after, advice arrived, that Major Try had burnt 253 houses, &c. of the French Neutrals in Nova Scotia; and defeated a party of them that opposed him. Two treaties

were also made public about that time ; one of them with the Empress of Russia, who was, on certain conditions, to furnish 55000 horse and foot, and 50 gallies, and the other with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, who was to furnish 8000 horse and foot, whenever he was required so to do ; for it was not doubted that the French would fall upon the Electorate of Hanover, as they were not a match for us at sea.

In January, 1756, Mr. Fox, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, received a letter from M. Rouille, secretary for foreign affairs to the French King, demanding restitution of the vessels taken from the subjects of France, and complaining of the insults offered to the French flag. In answer, by his Majesty's command, these vessels were refused to be restored, unless France made satisfaction for the insults offered to the crown and dignity of his Majesty, and for the hostilities committed by the French King's subjects in America, in time of profound peace. This was followed by representations and memorials, drawn up on both sides, in regard to their mutual rights, which were sent to all the courts in Europe ; but those of the English being clear and satisfactory, plainly refuted all the French had advanced. In February, a proclamation was issued, for better guarding the coasts against any attempts of the enemy ; and soon after, the French King published reprisals against the English vessels in his ports and harbours.

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On March 23, his Majesty, by message, acquainted both houses of parliament, of a designed invasion from France; that he had taken proper measures for the security of his dominions, and requested a body of Hessian troops to be forthwith brought hither. To this message an answer was returned, perfectly agreeable to his Majesty's intentions; and warlike preparations were carried on with amazing vigour and celerity. On the 1st of April, addressees were presented from both houses, for bringing over a body of Hanoverian troops, for our greater security; and his Majesty assured them he would give orders for that purpose. The city of London, the merchants, &c. &c. presented addressees also, about the same time; in which they expressed their detestation of any intended invasion, and their resolution to stand by his Majesty, with their lives and fortunes.

On April 7, the Admirals Byng and West sailed from St. Helen's to the Mediterranean, with a Squadron of ships of war. On May 15, the Hessian troops landed from Germany; and on the 18th, war was declared against France.

A French squadron of 15 ships and frigates having landed a body of 11,000 men, under the command of the Duke de Richlieu, before Ciudadella, in the island of Minorca, on April 30 they began the siege of Fort St. Philip, defended by a garrison of four regiments,

ments, and one company of artillery, under the brave General Blakeney. Hereupon Admiral Byng got off Mahon with his Squadron, on May 19; and, on the 20th, came up with the French fleet, under M. de la Galiffionere; and an action ensued, in which Rear-Admiral West, with his division, behaved gallantly; but, through the backwardness of Admiral Byng, the engagement never became general; and some damage having been sustained by three ships of the Squadron, the admiral returned to Gibraltar. Governor Blakeney held out in Fort St. Philip, till June 28, when he surrendered it upon honourable terms. The behaviour of the admiral gave such umbrage at home, that Sir Edward Hawke, and Mr. Saunders, were sent to relieve, and order him home to England, under arrest, with his brave rear-admiral; and when Byng arrived, he was immediately confined, to wait the issue of a court-martial. On June 19, the French King declared war against Great Britain; and, about the same time, the Dutch came to a resolution, to refuse the stipulated succour of 6000 men, in case we were attacked, which had been demanded on the part of his Majesty, by Mr. Yorke.

On August 20, the city of London, in an address to his Majesty, lamented the present posture of affairs, the loss of Minorca, and besought justice on the authors of that national disgrace. Addresses and instructions to the representatives in parliament, in the same strain,

strain, were sent up from all parts of the nation; an universal dissatisfaction against the conduct of the ministry now prevailing every where.

The King of Prussia having been able to obtain no positive assurance from the imperial court, that they would not attack him, which he had great reason to apprehend, resolved to begin first, by demanding a free passage for his armies through the territories of Saxony: however, even before he could receive an answer, he entered that Electorate with two considerable bodies of forces, publishing a manifesto, to justify his conduct; and exacted all the taxes, and very heavy contributions, of the electorate. Mean time, the King of Poland drew his troops together, and encamped in a strong situation between Pirna and Konigstein. Marshal Keith, with a strong army of Prussians penetrated into Bohemia, and was joined by the King of Prussia, on the 28th of September. On October 1, they came up with the Austrian army, under Count Brown, at Lowoschutz, and defeated it; killing and taking prisoners near 6000 men, with the loss, on the Prussian side, of 2000 men killed and wounded. On the 15th of October, the whole Saxon army having left their strong camp, in order to retreat into Bohemia (to facilitate which, Count Brown had marched, with a considerable detachment, from the Austrian army) were surrounded by the Prussians, and made prisoners; and Count Brown suffered some loss before he

could rejoin his army. Most of the Saxon prisoners enlisted in the King of Prussia's service. In the beginning of November, the Prussian troops went into winter-quarters, in Saxony; and, soon after, the Austrians, in Bohemia.

At sea, we, this year, made many considerable prizes from the enemy, particularly the *Arc-en-ciel*, a man of war of 64 guns; and the French took from us the *Warwick*, of 60 guns, in the West-Indies. Admiral Watson took the Fort of Geriah, the chief seat of the famous Angria, the pirate, in the East-Indies, and destroyed his whole fleet of ships and grabs, with which, for many years, he had annoyed our company's trade, and that of the other European traders to those seas. Oswego, on the lake of Ontario, was taken from us by the French, and the garrison made prisoners of war. In November was a change of the ministry, which soon gave new life to the measures of the government, which had strangely languished in the hands of the former administration. Mr. Legge was made chancellor of the exchequer; the seals were put into commission; Earl Temple succeeded Lord Anson, as first Lord of the Admiralty; and Mr. Pitt was made a Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. Fox. On the 27th of December the court-martial on Admiral Byng began their proceedings; and he was sentenced to be shot to death, though cleared of cowardice and disaffection. His judges recommended him

him to mercy ; and various methods were tried by his friends, both at Court and in the House of Commons, to get him reprieved from his sad fate ; but all proving ineffectual, he was shot on board the Monarch, in Portsmouth harbour, on the 14th of March, 1757, behaving with the utmost dignity and fortitude in his last moments ; and, in the paper he delivered before his execution, styling himself, “ A Victim, destined to divert the indignation and resentment of an injured and deluded people from the proper objects.”

On April 9, the seals were taken from Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Legge was removed from being Chancellor of the Exchequer ; but this change in the administration causing a general dissatisfaction, they were restored to their posts in about two months afterwards. On the 8th of September, a strong fleet, commanded by Sir Edward Hawke, and a large body of troops under Sir John Mordaunt, set sail on a secret expedition, to the coast of France ; of which the nation in general had formed great expectations, and at which the enemy were in the utmost consternation. In the sequel, however, the design, which proved to be against Rochefort, miscarried ; the enemy suffering no more from it, than the taking the small island of Aix. To discover the cause of this disappointment, which greatly dissatisfied the people, the conduct of the general was enquired into, by a board of general officers, upon whose report he was tried by a court-martial, and acquitted.

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In America, this year, the enemy destroyed many of our back settlements with sword and fire. Our expedition against Louisbourg, under Lord Loudon and Admiral Holbourne, did not succeed, though not by the fault of those commanders. The French General, the Marquis of Montcalm, took Fort William Henry, on Lake George; and his Indians, in violation of the capitulation, were suffered cruelly to massacre part of the garrison after its surrender. Admiral Holbourne's fleet also was greatly damaged by a storm, and was near being all destroyed on the rocks, on the coast of Cape Breton; the Tilbury, however, was the only ship wrecked, and near half her crew perished. In the East Indies, Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive regained the settlement and fort of Calcutta, which was taken the preceding year, by the Nabob of Bengal, who behaved with the utmost cruelty to his prisoners, suffocating numbers of them by close confinement in a place called the Black-hole. Afterwards they reduced Hughly, and Colonel Clive defeated the Nabob in a pitched battle, and forced him to enter into a treaty to indemnify the English for their losses. The Colonel then made himself master of the valuable French town and fort of Chandernagore, assisted by the Admirals Watson and Pococke. Another great victory was obtained over the Nabob, who had acted in a perfidious and treacherous manner, contrary to the terms of the late treaty; and he was finally deposed, and Ali Khan appointed Nabob of Bengal, Bahar,

Bahar, and Orixá, in his room. Thus the French were excluded the commerce of Bengal and its dependencies, the English company restored to an increased trade, and full satisfaction was made for the late losses at Calcutta, with princely rewards to our officers, and land and sea forces. These advantages were followed by two great misfortunes, in the death of the brave Admiral Watson, and the loss of Vizagapatam, on the coast of Comorandel.

On the continent of Europe, the French made themselves masters of most of the King of Prussia's dominions upon the borders of the low countries; seized upon Embden, and the province of East Friesland; and soon after they got possession of his dutchy of Cleves, and county of Marck, and took the towns of Wesel, Emmerick, and Maseyk, and the city of Gueldres, in which places, as well as in the electorate of Hanover, they levied most exorbitant contributions. The Dukè of Cumberland, being obliged to fall back to Hastenbeck, with the army of Observation, on July 25 was attacked by the superior army of the French, under the Marshal d'Etrees, and forced to retreat, first to Hamelen, and afterwards to Stade, when the French became masters of Hamelen, and, soon after, of the Electorate of Hanover, and the territories of the Duke of Wolfenbuttle; and a detachment of the French army, under M. Contades, took possession of the frontiers of Hesse Cassel, without any considerable

siderable opposition. Upon the rapid progress of the French, the Duke of Cumberland was forced to accept of the mediation of the King of Denmark, who concluded, through the intervention of his minister, the convention of Closter-Seven with the French general; by which the Hanoverians were obliged to lay down their arms, a neutrality was granted to the Electorate, &c. By this convention, the French being let loose with their whole force upon the Prussian dominions, they felt their cruelty and rapacity very severely. Mean time, the Duke of Cumberland returned to England, and resigned all his military employments. At the latter end of the year, however, this famous convention was broken by the French; and, thereupon, the Hanoverian army, with its allies, resumed its activity, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; and, before the close of the year, drove the French, under the Duke de Richlieu, from many of the places they had possessed themselves of, in the Electorate of Hanover, &c.

His Prussian Majesty, who, as Elector of Brandenburg, had been put under the ban of the Empire, entered Bohemia, at the opening of the campaign, in four different and opposite places. By one of these four armies, under the Prince of Bevern, was defeated an Austrian army, under Count Konigseg, at Reichenberg. When the Prussian monarch had united his several corps, he passed the Moldau, attacked the Austrian army, near Prague,

Prague, on May 6, and totally defeated it, taking a great number of prisoners, artillery, ammunition, and baggage; and Prince Charles of Lorraine, with 40,000 of the fugitives, taking shelter in the city of Prague, it was invested by the Prussians, and cruelly bombarded. Count Daun, however, having in the mean time drawn together another Austrian army, intrenched himself at Kolin, or Kaurzim, and divided the attention of the Prussians, who were obliged to detach a great body of troops, from before Prague, to observe his motions. At length, the King himself found it necessary, in order to take all hopes from the garrison of Prague of being relieved, to march with a part of his forces against Daun, and attack him in his entrenched camp, but was forced to retreat with very great loss, to raise the siege of Prague, and take refuge in Saxony. This misfortune was followed by many others; so that his Prussian Majesty, attacked, on all sides, by French, Austrians, Russians, &c. was almost at the brink of destruction, according to all human appearance. The Russians took Memel, and invaded Prussia with a powerful army; but being attacked in their intrenchments, by the Prussian General, M. Lehwald, with about 30,000 men, and severely handled, they, soon after, abandoned that kingdom, and retreated into Poland. His Prussian Majesty, harrassed by fatigues, chagrined with many losses, and his troops diminishing by sickness, desertion, and repeated bloody skirmishes, yet retrieved his
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affairs by a glorious winter campaign ; and, when his friends had given him over for lost, and his capital, Berlin, was pillaged, and laid under contribution, defeated the combined army of French and Imperialists, consisting of 65,000 men, on the 5th of November, at Rosbach, with an army reduced to about 20,000 men. The Austrians having, in the mean time, made considerable progress in Silesia, taken Schweidnitz, and defeated the Prince of Bevern, near Breslaw, this indefatigable monarch immediately flew to the relief of that part of his dominions, and, on the 5th of December, totally routed the grand Austrian army, at Lissa, being just one month after his victory at Rosbach : afterwards he retook Breslau and Schweidnitz, and became master of all Silesia.

On April 11, 1758, a new treaty was concluded with the King of Prussia, by which his Majesty engaged to pay that monarch 670,000l. sterling at once, upon his demand thereof. The contracting powers also engaged not to conclude any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, nor any other sort of convention, or agreement, with the powers engaged in the present war, but in concert, and by mutual agreement.

Two descents were made this year upon the French coast ; in the first of which, under the direction of the Duke of Marlborough, and Commodore Howe ; a great quantity of Na-
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val flores, two ships of war, many privateers, and eighty vessels of different sorts, were set on fire, and reduced to ashes, almost under the cannon of St. Maloes. In the second, under the command of General Bligh, and Mr. Howe, Cherbourg was taken, the harbour destroyed, with the bason, and all the forts in its neighbourhood, and twenty brass cannon sent on board the English fleet, which were afterwards exposed to the view of the populace, in Hyde-Park, and drawn, in grand parade, from thence to the Tower. General Bligh then reembarked his troops, landed again at St. Lunaire, to the westward of St. Maloes, and destroyed fifteen small vessels at St. Briac. The fleet sailed from St. Lunaire to the bay of St. Cas, and the land forces marched to that place thro' the country, when a terrible misfortune befel them. After most of the army was re-imbarked, and only the rear-guard, consisting of all the granadiers, and half of the first regiment of guards, remained on shore, to the number of 1500, under General Drury, they were attacked by a great body of French, and about 1000 of them killed or taken prisoners: amongst the killed was their commander.

In July, Admiral Boscawen, with a strong fleet, and General Amherst, with a considerable army, reduced the city of Louisbourg, and the whole island of Cape Breton; and many French ships of war were destroyed in the harbour. The reduction of this important

place was celebrated in England with great rejoicings: addressees were presented from all parts to his Majesty, upon the occasion; and the brave commanders received the thanks of the British parliament. Lord Rollo, soon after, reduced the island of St. John; but the main body of the English forces, under Major-General Abercrombie, were repulsed in the attack upon the French intrenchments at fort Ticonderaga, with the loss of 1800 men, killed or wounded, including a great number of officers. In this expedition, and previous to the attack, Lord Howe lost his life. However, a detachment from the army took and destroyed fort Frontenac, situated on the north side of the river St. Laurence, just where it rises from the lake Ontario, and four French vessels upon the lake were also taken, to the great loss and disappointment of the enemy. Brigadier Forbes soon afterwards made himself master of Fort du Quesne, upon the Ohio, the name of which he altered to Pittsburgh.

In the East-Indies, the British Squadron, under the command of Admiral Pococke and Commodore Stevens, had two bloody engagements with the French fleet in those seas, commanded by M. d'Apache, and in both had greatly the advantage; but M. Lally took from us Fort St. David's, Cudalore, and some other places, the French land forces being now much superior to the English.

On the continent of Europe, the war raged with increased violence. The French were driven by the allies, to the Rhine, and forced to abandon Hanover, Hesse, and all their former conquests, not without many bloody conflicts, in which the young hereditary Prince of Brunswick greatly distinguished himself. In the beginning of June, Prince Ferdinand passed the Rhine, at the head of the allied army, and, on June 23, defeated the left wing of the French army at Crevelt, with the loss of some standards, colours and cannon, and 6000 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; and the allies lost about 1500 men. The French army retired under the cannon of Cologne; and, soon after, the allies made themselves masters of Dusseldorp. But, in Hesse, the Prince of Ysenbourg was defeated at Sandershausen, by the Duke of Broglie; and the enemy became thereby masters of the Weser, and opened to themselves a free passage into Westphalia, whilst Prince Ferdinand was obliged to retreat across the Rhine. Mean time General Imhoff, who commanded six battalions and four squadrons, at Meer, being attacked by M. Chevert, with a much superior force, put him to the rout, with considerable loss, and thereby facilitated the junction of the English troops, lately arrived in Germany, under the Duke of Marlborough, with the allied army. As to his Prussian Majesty, as soon as he had assembled his army, he laid siege to Schweidnitz, which he became master of in thirteen days. Other bodies of his

troops raised contributions in Bohemia, and drove the Austrians out of the county of Glatz. His Majesty then penetrated into Moravia, and laid siege to Olmutz, the capital of that country. Count Daun followed him, and having sent a detachment, which seized a large convoy, designed for the Prussian army, and harrassed them by every means the situation of the country afforded, the King was obliged to raise the siege, and retire into Bohemia, which he did with very inconsiderable loss, and took possession of the strong post of Koninsgratz. The Russians having made some progress, and committed dreadful ravages in Silesia, his Majesty was obliged soon to leave that strong post, and, on the 25th of August, defeated the Russian army, under General Fermor, at Lorndorf, by which they lost 15,000 men, most of their baggage, &c. and 100 pieces of cannon: the King's loss was no more than 2000 men, with some officers of distinction. The King's presence being now necessary in Saxony, where his brother, Prince Henry, was pushed by Count Daun and the army of the Empire, he accordingly repaired thither, with twenty-four battalions and great part of his cavalry; and soon after, his right wing was surprized and defeated by the Austrian General, at Hochkirchen: M. Keith, who commanded it, and Prince Francis of Brunswick, were killed, and his Majesty obliged to retire to Dobreschütz, with the loss of 7000 men, all his tents, and part of his baggage; and the Austrians suf-

fered

ferred little loss by their attack. Soon after, the King marched, in person, to the relief of Neiss and Cosel, besieged by the Austrians; and, in his absence, Count Daun endeavoured to get possession of Dresden, which occasioned the Prussian Commandant to set fire to the fine suburb of Pirna, which was reduced to ashes. The King, having raised the sieges of Neiss and Cosel, returned to the relief of Dresden, whilst Count Dohna raised the blockades of Torgau and Leipstick. On the 10th of November, Count Daun returned from the capital of Saxony, and the King arrived there; and, soon after, the siege of Colberg, which was blocked up by the Russians, was also raised.

In July 1759, Admiral Rodney warmly bombarded the town of Havre de Grace, set the town on fire in several places, and destroyed many flat-bottomed boats, intended for landing troops, to invade these kingdoms. The French government having projected a plan for invading these kingdoms, for that purpose prepared a large fleet at Brest, Rochefort, and Port Louis, under the command of M. Conflans, assembled a body of troops under the Duke d'Aiguillon, at Vannes, in Lower Brittany, and prepared also a small armament at Dunkirk, under the command of the famous Thurot, whose cruizes on our merchantships had been very successful. To defeat this design of the French, British fleets and cruizers were sent, who blocked up the whole

coast of France, from Dunkirk to the extremity of Bretagne. But in the beginning of November, the British fleet, commanded by Sir Ed. Hawke, Sir Charles Hardy, and Rear-Admiral Geary, were by stress of weather driven from the coast of France; when Comflans snatched the opportunity of sailing from Brest, with 21 sail of the line, and four frigates, in hopes to destroy a small squadron under Captain Duff, who was cruizing on the coast of Bretagne and Poictou, before the English grand fleet could return from the coast of England, where the winds had obliged them to take shelter. But Sir Edward Hawke soon received intelligence of their motions; and, whilst at home, orders were given for guarding every part of the coast that was accessible to a descent; he stood again to sea, in pursuit of the French fleet, and after several struggles with storms and contrary winds, on the 20th of November descried it, whilst it was in full chace of Captain Duff's squadron, who soon joined Sir Edward's fleet; having been in great danger. In spite of rocks and tempestuous weather, the van of the English began the engagement with the rear of the French, at about half an hour after two o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Belleisle; and the fight continued, till night and the danger of a lee-shore in tempestuous weather, put a period to the engagement, in which British courage and fortitude was displayed to the greatest advantage. The Thesee of 74 guns, and the Superb of 70, were sunk; the Soleil Royal

of

of 80, and Heros of 74, run ashore and burnt; and the formidable of 80, taken; and afterwards the Juste of 70, perished in the mouth of the Loire. Seven of their ships were driven to the mouth of the river Villaine, where they were lightened of their cannon, &c. and dragged into the river, so that our ships could not follow them. On the English side, the loss was not very considerable in officers or men; but the Essex of 64 guns, and Resolution of 74, ran a-shore, and our own people were forced to destroy them. Thus the projected invasion was defeated, and the finishing blow given to the navy of France. Sir Edward Hawke received the thanks of the House of Commons for this great service, and had a pension settled upon himself, and his son, for their natural lives.

In the West-Indies, Commodore Moore and General Hopson made an unsuccessful attempt upon Martinico; but in January, the commodore landed the troops, after silencing the batteries by a brisk cannonade, at Basse-Terre, in the island of Guadaloupe; and by the 15th of April, the conquest of that valuable island was completed by General Barrington.

In North-America, General Amherst took possession of the post of Ticonderoga in July, and ordered it to be repaired. After leaving in it a strong garrison, he, with the rest of his army, proceeded to Crown-Point. Here he laid the foundation of a new fort, and waited
till

till proper vessels were built and got ready, to make him superior to the enemy on Lake Champlain ; with which he soon after destroyed three of the best vessels they had upon the Lake. General Prideaux, who had been detached to undertake the conquest of Niagara, and who was killed in the trenches before it, on the 20th of July, was succeeded in the command by Sir William Johnson, who, after defeating a large body of the enemy, sent to relieve the fort, had it delivered up to him, and made the garrison prisoners of war. Meantime, the army under General Wolfe, assisted by the fleet, under the Admirals Saunders, Holmes, and Durell, after many hazards and difficulties, which they had bravely surmounted, formed the siege of Quebec, the capital of Canada, which the general pursued with unremitting diligence, though with no great prospect of success. At length, engaging the French army, which encamped in the neighbourhood of Quebec, it was defeated by the British troops, though the brave General Wolfe was slain in the battle, in which the French General, Montcalm, also lost his life. General Monckton was wounded, and the command of the British army devolved upon Brigadier-General Townshend, to whom, and Admiral Saunders, the city soon after was surrendered, viz. on the 18th of September.

In November Col. Coote made himself master of Wandewash, in the East Indies, and on the 25th of Jan. 1760, defeated Gen. Lally before
that

that place; in which battle the French lost 800 men, and several officers were taken prisoners. On the side of the English, the brave Major Brereton lost his life; and 260 men were either killed or wounded. Afterwards Colonel Coote took Chilliput, Timmery, and Arcot, with the conquest of which important place, the campaign in India was brought to a glorious conclusion.

Let us now trace out the principal events of the war in Germany. After many bloody skirmishes, Prince Ferdinand attacked the French intrenchments at the village of Bergen, between Franckfort and Hanau; but was repulsed with the loss of 2000 men, and five pieces of cannon; and the Prince of Ysenbourg was slain. Upon this misfortune, the allied army was obliged to retreat before the French for some time, who successively advanced into the Electorate of Hanover, and the Landgraviate of Hesse, to the great consternation of the inhabitants. At last, on the 31st of July, M. Contades, who commanded the French army, had the hardiness to attack the allies at Minden, but was defeated principally by the amazing and intrepid efforts of a few British regiments of infantry, and the fire of the British artillery; and Contades, having lost a great number of men, 43 cannon, and many colours and standards, was forced to cross the Weser, and burn the bridges on which he passed over. On the same day, the Hereditary Prince defeated a French corps,
under

under the Duke of Brissac, at Coveldt ; and soon after, all the baggage of the French Generals, with part of their military chest, were taken in the neighbourhood of Detmold. The allies were also successful in many skirmishes ; and the Hereditary Prince, amongst other exploits, surprized the Duke of Wertemberg, at Fulda, and made four battalions of his troops prisoners.

The Prussian troops, at the beginning of the campaign, were very successful in Poland, Saxony, Bohemia, Silesia, and against the army of the Empire ; but General Wedel, attacking the Russians at Zullichau, was repulsed with great loss, and the Russians made themselves masters of Franckfort upon the Oder. However, his Prussian Majesty, in person, having joined Wedel with 10,000 men, and Daun having sent Laudohn to reinforce the Russians with 12,000 cavalry, the battle of Cunnerdorf was fought, on the 12th of August, with great fury and obstinacy on both sides ; and was, perhaps, the most bloody action since the commencement of the war. The Prussians left 20,000 men dead on the field, amongst whom was General Putkammer, and most of the other Generals were wounded. The Russians, who were the conquerors, lost 10,000 men at least ; but as they made no use of their victory, the great Frederic had time to recruit his army, and supply the loss of his artillery, most of which he had left on the field. After this, various actions happened

ed between the Prussians, Austrians, troops of the Empire, &c. mostly to the advantage of the former ; but General Finck was surrounded by Count Daun's army, at Maxen, and after a gallant resistance, himself, with eight other general officers, 19 battalions, 35 squadron, 64 pieces of cannon, 50 pair of colours, and 25 standards, fell into the hands of the Austrian General.

In July, Gen. Amherst sailed down the river St. Laurence, with an army of 10,000 men, and a body of Indians, under the management of Sir William Johnson, and took Isle-Royal, one of the most important posts on that river ; and after a dangerous navigation, on Sept. 6, landed his troops on the island of Montreal ; and the city was surrendered to him, with all Canada, by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the late Governor-General, on the 8th of that month ; General Murray from Quebec, and Colonel Haviland, with a body of troops, having also just landed on the island.

On the continent of Europe, this year, no very decisive battle was fought ; but many very bloody skirmishes happened in all parts where the war was spread ; the chief of which were that of Corbach, in July, in which the French repulsed the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who sustained a considerable loss ; but on the 16th of the same month, he fully revenged himself at Exdorf. The Prussian General, Fouquet, on the 23d of July, was defeated

defeated near Landshut, by the Austrian General, Laudohn, was wounded himself, and taken prisoner; after which, the Austrians took Glatz: but this defeat was thoroughly retaliated, by his master the King of Prussia, on the 15th of August, when he defeated Laudohn at Lignitz, who lost 10,000 men, killed and wounded.

On October 15, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, his Majesty King George the Second departed this life, at his palace at Kensington, in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign. His Majesty's death was sudden, and occasioned by a rupture in the substance of the right ventricle of the heart. Immediately after his demise, his Royal Grandson, George Prince of Wales, our present most gracious sovereign King George III. was acknowledged and proclaimed King of Great-Britain, &c. with the usual ceremonies, and made a most gracious declaration to his Privy Council. On September 8, 1761, his present Majesty was married to her serene highness, Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and on the 22d of the same month, his Majesty and his Royal Consort were crowned in Westminster-Abbey.

On the 14th of February, 1762, the whole island of Martinico surrendered to the English arms; by the reduction of which, the islands of Antigua, St. Christopher's, and Nevis, together with the ships trading to these colonies,

were perfectly secured against the depredations of the enemy ; and Great Britain acquired an annual addition in commerce, at least to the amount of one million sterling.

In June, Belleisle was taken from the French, after an obstinate defence. Soon after a negotiation for peace was set on foot. Accordingly ministers were sent from each kingdom ; Mr. Stanley went to France, and M. Bussy came to England. On the 25th of August, a treaty between France and Spain was signed at Paris ; purporting, that whoever declared war against one, did at that instant become an enemy to the other ; and they bound themselves to assist each other in all wars offensive and defensive. This treaty is called the *Family Compact*. M. Bussy delivered a memorial, signifying, that the Catholic King desired to settle his differences with Great Britain, at the same time that France did. Mr. Pitt instantly took the alarm : he saw the insincerity of France ; and he rejected with disdain the offer of negotiating ‘ through an enemy ‘ humbled, and almost at his feet, the disputes of his nation, with a power actually ‘ in friendship with us.’ He proposed to declare war against Spain, and declared, ‘ that ‘ this was the time for humbling the whole ‘ House of Bourbon ; that if this opportunity ‘ were let slip, it might never be recovered ; ‘ and if he could not prevail in this instance, ‘ he was resolved that this should be the last

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' time he should sit in that council. He
 ' thanked the ministers of the late King for
 ' their support ; said he himself was called in-
 ' to the ministry by the people, to whom he
 ' considered himself as accountable for his
 ' conduct ; and he would no longer remain
 ' in a situation which made him responsible
 ' for measures he was no longer allowed to
 ' guide.' In this motion he was supported by
 Lord Temple ; that nobleman having been
 his fellow-compatriot and coadjutor from the
 beginning of his administration, and continu-
 ed so to the end. All the rest opposed it. Mr.
 Pitt and Lord Temple immediately resigned,
 September 5, and they gave his Majesty their
 reasons in writing.

All marks of friendship with Spain being
 now at an end, the first transaction in the year
 1762, was the declaring war against that
 crown, which was done on the 2d of January,
 and by Spain on the 18th of the same month.
 The King of Spain perceiving in the King of
 Portugal some partialities for the English, he,
 in conjunction with the French, required, by
 several memorials, that the King of Portugal
 should join in the confederacy against England,
 and that Spanish troops be admitted into the
 principal towns and ports of Portugal. The
 Portuguese Monarch repeatedly desired to con-
 tinue in his neutrality ; but that was not
 allowed him. Upon which the French and
 Spaniards declared war against Portugal.

In the spring of the year a grand expedition was set on foot. The fleet for this purpose consisted of 19 ships of the line, and about 18 frigates, &c. commanded by Sir George Pococke, with 150 transports, having on board 10,000 troops, under the command of Lord Albemarle. This fleet being destined against the Havannah, passed through the old Streights of Bahama, between the 27th of May and the 5th of June. On the 7th of June, the troops were landed, without opposition, between two forts, on the rivers Bocanao and Coximar, about six miles to the eastward of the Havannah: and on the 13th of August, the town of Havannah, with all its dependencies, capitulated and surrendered to his Majesty's arms.

In September, the Kings of Great Britain and France agreed to send ministers plenipotentiary to their respective courts, in order to treat on peace. On the 5th of September, the Duke of Bedford set out from England to Paris, and on the 10th the Duke de Nivernois arrived in London. Spain and Portugal acceded to the negociation. On the 3d of November, the preliminary articles were signed, and as soon as possible were ratified by the respective Sovereigns, and on the 10th of February, 1763, the definitive treaty was signed; the substance of which is as follows: Article I. consists of solemn promises and assurances, to observe religiously the peace concluded, &c. II. The treaties of Westphalia,

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Madrid,

Madrid, Nimeguen, Ryſwick, Utrecht, Baden, Hague, the quadruple alliance, the treaties of Vienna and Aix-la-Chappelle; that of Madrid between Great Britain and Spain; and the treaties between Spain and Portugal in 1668, 1715, and 1761; and that of 1713, between France and Portugal, are all confirmed, that they may not be derogated from by the preſent treaty. III. The priſoners made and hoſtages given, during the war, to be reſtored on all ſides, without ranſom, in fix weeks after the exchange of the ratifications, but to be obliged to pay all debts they have contracted; and all the ſhips of war and merchantmen, which have been taken ſince the time ſtipulated by the ceſſation of arms, to be reſtored. IV. His moſt Chriſtian Maſteſty renounces all pretenſions to, and guarantees Nova Scotia or Acadia, to the King of Great Britain; and moreover cedes to him Canada, and the iſland of Cape Breton. V. The ſubjects of France to have the liberty of fiſhing on a part of the coaſts of the iſland of Newfoundland, ſuch as is ſpecified in the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht; and alſo to have liberty of fiſhing in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, on condition they do not exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery, but at the diſtance of three leagues from all the coaſts belonging to Great Britain: and as to what relates to the fiſhery on the coaſt of Cape Breton, the ſubjects of France ſhall not be permitted to exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery, but at the diſtance of 15 leagues from the coaſt of Cape Breton. VI. The
King

King of Great Britain cedes the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen; who are not to fortify them, or erect any buildings thereon, and to keep upon them a guard of 50 men only for the police. VII. The confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, and those of his Most Christian Majesty, in America, to be fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source to the river Iberville; and from thence, by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and the lake Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea. VIII. The King of Great Britain to restore to France the islands of Guadaloupe, Mariegalante, Desirade, Martinico, and Belleisle, in the same condition they were in when conquered by the British arms. IX. The Most Christian King cedes and guarantees to his Britannic Majesty, the island of Grenada, and the Grenadines; and as to the neutral islands, those of St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, shall remain to Great Britain, and that of St. Lucia to be delivered to France. X. Goree to be restored to France in the condition it was in when conquered; and France cedes to Great Britain the river Senegal, with the forts and factories of St. Lewis, Podor, and Galam. XI. The factories in the East-Indies shall be restored to France in the condition they are now in. XII. The island of Minorca shall be restored to Great Britain, in the condition it was in when conquered. XIII. Dunkirk shall be put into the state fixed by the

treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle, and by former treaties. XIV. All the countries belonging to the Electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Hesse, Duke of Brunswick, and Count Buckebourgh shall be restored by France. XV. Their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties promise to proceed with all possible dispatch in the said evacuations in Germany : and engage not to furnish succours of any kind to their respective allies. XVI. The decision of the prizes made in time of peace on the Spaniards shall be referred to the Courts of Admiralty of Great Britain. XVII. Great Britain shall demolish all the fortifications erected in the Bay of Honduras, in four months after the ratification of the present treaty ; and the British subjects shall not be disturbed in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away Logwood. XVIII. Spain desists from all right of fishing in Newfoundland. XIX. The Havannah shall be restored in the condition it was in when conquered. XX. Spain cedes Florida to Great Britain. XXI. The French and Spanish troops to evacuate all the territories of his Faithful Majesty. XXII. All the papers, letters, documents, and archives, found in the territories to be restored, shall be delivered up at the time possession is taken, or, at latest, four months after the exchange of the ratifications. XXIII. All countries and territories, that may have been conquered by their Britannic and Faithful Majesties, not included in this treaty, shall be restored. XXIV. The time is fixed for the restitutions and evacuations,

ations to be made by the contracting parties. XXV. His Britannic Majesty, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenbourg, and all his German dominions, are included in this treaty. XXVI. The contracting parties promise to observe all the articles in this treaty. XXVII. The solemn ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris in a month, to be computed from the day of signing the present treaty. Separate articles: viz. I. No consequence is to be drawn from the titles which the contracting parties have taken in this treaty. II. No advantage to be taken from the use of the French language. III. Though the King of Portugal has not signed the present treaty, yet he is formally included therein.



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CHAP. II.

Of FRANCE.

SECT. I.

A general Account of France.

FRANCE is very advantageously situated between 42 and 51 degrees of north latitude, and between 5 degrees west, and 8 degrees east longitude. The greatest length of this kingdom, from the Pyrenean mountains in the south, to Dunkirk in the north, is about 600 miles; and its greatest breadth, from the extremity of Brittany, near the island of Ushant, to Strasburg, in Alsace, about 500 miles.

On the north it is bounded by the English channel and the Netherlands; on the east, by Germany, Switzerland and Italy; on the south, by the Mediterranean, and the Pyrenean mountains; and on the west by the Bay of Biscay.

This kingdom may be divided into four grand parts, *viz.* 1. Picardy, Isle of France, Champagne, Normandy, and Bretany, on the north. 2. Orleanois and Lionois, in the middle. 3. Provence, Languedoc, Guienne
N 2 and

and Gascony, on the south. 4. Dauphiny, Burgundy, Lorrain and Alsace on the east.

PICARDY is divided in the higher on the south, and the lower on the north. The higher is subdivided into Amienois, Tierache, Vermandois and Santerae. The lower contains Ponthieu, Boulognois, Ardres, and the re-conquered country. The chief towns in higher Picardy, are Amiens, Guise, St. Quentin, and Peronne. And the chief towns in the lower part of it, are Abbeville, Boulogne, Ardre, Calais, Cresly and Guisnes.

The ISLE of FRANCE is divided into two parts, one north-east of the river Seyne, the other south-west of the Seyne. The sub-divisions of the north-east part are, the Isle of France proper, Valois, Vexin François, Beauvoisin, Soissons, Laonois, Brie, and Hurepoix. The chief towns of this part are Paris, Senlis, Crespy, Pontoise, Beauvois, Soissons, Laon, Meaux, Lagny, and Melun. The Sub-divisions of the south-west parts are Mantois and Gastinois; the chief towns, of which, are Mants, Men-targis and Nemours.

CHAMPAIGNE is divided into the lower on the south, and the higher on the north. Lower Champaigne contains Champaigne proper, Sennois, Bassigni, Brie Champenois. The chief towns of this part are Troyes, Sens, Langres and Provins. Upper Champaigne is sub-divided into Rhemois, Rethelois, High-Cham.

Champaigne or Perthois, Chalonois and Valage. The chief towns are Rheims, Rethel, St. Diz, Chalons and Jornvis.

NORMANDY is divided into the higher on the east, and the lower on the west. The higher contains Rouenois, Pais Caux, Evreux and Bray. The chief towns of this part are Rouen, Caudebec, Evreux and Gournay. The sub-divisions of Lower Normandy are Caen, Lisieux, Bayeux, Goutantin, Averanches, Seez and Alençon. The chief towns are Caen, Lisieux, Bayeux, Contance, Averanches, Seez and Alençon.

BRETANY is divided into the higher on the east, and the lower on the west. Higher Bretany is sub-divided into Rennes, Nantois, Briex, St. Malo and Dale. The chief towns are Rennes, Nants, Briex, St. Malo and Dale. Lower Bretany contains Vannes, Trigueur, St. Pal de Leon, and Quimper Corentin. The chief towns of this part are Vandes, Triguer, Brest and Quimper.

ORLEANOIS is divided, 1. into the provinces which lie upon the river Loire; 2. those which lie north of the Loire; and, 3. those south of the Loire. The provinces on the Loire are sub-divided into Orleanois proper, Blaisois, Tourain, Anjou and Nivernois. The chief towns are Orleans, Blois, Tours, Angers, Beaufort, (from whence the Duke of Beaufort takes his title) and Nivers. The sub-divisions

of the provinces north of the Loire are Maine, Perche, Beauce and Vendosmois. The chief cities are Mans, Nugent, Chartres and Vendosme. The Provinces south of the Loire are divided into Poictou, Luconois, Angoumois, Aunois, Bery, and Gastionis. The chief towns are Poitiers, Lucon, Angoulesme, Rochelle, Rochefort, Aubigni, (from whence the Duke of Richmond takes his title of Duke in France) Bourges, Montargris, Saumur and Richlieu.

LIONOIS is divided into east and west. East Lionois contains Lionois proper, Beajalois and Torez. The chief towns are Lionois, Beaujeu and Teurs. West Lionois is sub-divided into Auvergne Higher, Auvergne Lower, Bourbonnois and Marche. The chief towns are Clermont, St. Flour, Bourbon Archibant and Gueret.

PROVENCE is divided into the following Dioceses, namely, Aix, Riez, Senez, Digne, Arles, Marseilles, Toulon, Trejus, Grace, Vence, Glandeve, Sisteron, Apt, Torcalquir, Venaissin, Aarpentras and Orange. The chief towns are Riez, Senez, and Digne, in the middle of Provence; Arles, on the Rhone; Marseilles, Toulon and Frejus on the sea; Grace, Vence and Glandeve to the east: Sisteron, Apt and Forcalquir to the north-west; Avignon and Aarpentras; (which are subject to the Pope) and Orange on the Rhone, now subject to France.

LANGUEDOC is divided into the upper; on the west, and the lower on the east. The subdivisions of Upper Languedoc are Thoulousan, Albigeois, Toix, Roussillon, Lauragais and Narbonne. The chief towns are Tholouse, Alby, Toix, Perpignan, Lauragais and Narbonne. Lower Languedoc is divided into Beziers, Nismes and Cevennes, which last is divided into Gevandau, Vivarais and Velay. The chief towns are Beziers, Nismes, Montpellier, Mende, Viviers and Puy.

GUIENNE is divided into eight provinces, four south, and four north. South Guienne contains Guienne proper, Bazadois, Agenois, and Rovergne. The chief towns are Bordeaux, Bazas, Agen, and Rhodes. North Guienne contains Santoign, Perigort, Limosin and Quercy. The chief towns are Saintes, Perigort, Limoges and Chors.

GASCONY is divided into three parts, 1. That north of the river Adour; 2. That upon the Adour; and, 3. That south of the Adour. Gascony, north of the Adour, contains Armagnac, L'Elands, Albert, Condomois and Guare. The chief towns are Aux, Dax, Albert, Condom, and Verdun. Gascony upon the Adour contains Labour or Basquets, Gascony proper, Esterac and Cominges. The chief towns are Bayonne, Ayre, Mirande and Lombes. The subdivisions of Gascony, south of the Adour, are Lower Navarre, Soule, Bearne, Bigorre and Conserans. The chief

towns are St. Palais, Mauleons, Pau, Tarbe and St. Lizir.

DAUPHINE may be divided into north and south. North Dauphine contains Viennois, (between the Rhone and the Isere) Valencionnois and Gressavaudan. The chief towns are Vienne on the Rhone, Valence on the Rhone, and Grenoble on the Isere. South Dauphine contains Gapenois, Embrunois, Divis, the Baronies, St. Paul Tricastin and Briançonois. The chief towns are Gap, Embrun, Die, Buis, St. Paul and Briançon.

BURGUNDY is divided into the Dutchy and county of Burgundy. The Dutchy of Burgundy contains Dijonois, Autunois, Chalonois, Auxois, Auxerrois, Charolois, Briennois, Maccinois and the Mountains. The chief cities are Dijon, Autun, Chalons on the Soane, Semur, Auxerre, Charolles, Semur, Macon and Chatillon. The county of Burgundy, or Franche Comte, contains the Bailiage of Dole, the Bailiage of Amont, the Bailiage of Aval, Bresse, Beugey, Gex, Dombes proper, and Montbelliard. The chief cities are Dole, Besancon, Vesoul, Salims, Poligny, St. Claude, Bourgh, Belley, Gex, Trevoux, and Montbelliard, subject to the Duke of Wirtemberg.

LORRAIN is divided into the Dutchy of Lorraine proper, on the south, and the Dutchy of Bar-le-Duc, on the north. The Dutchy

of Lorrain proper, contains the Bailiages of Nancy, Vauge, and Vaudrevange. The chief towns are Nancy, Mirecourt, Vaudrevange, Sarlois and Sarbruck. The Dutchy of Bar-le-Duc contains the Bailiages of Bar-le-Duc, St. Michael, Pontamoufon, Clermont, Mets, Toul and Verdun. The chief towns are Bar-le-Duc. Michel on the Maese, Pontamoufon on the Moselle, Clermont, Mets and Toul on the Moselle, and Verdun on the Maese.

ALSACE is divided into the Lower Alsace on the north, and Upper Alsace on the south, and the Suntgow. The chief towns of Lower Alsace are Strasburg, Hagenau, Fort Lewis, Weissenburg and Landau. The chief towns of Upper Alsace are Colmar, Scheelftar, Munster and Murbach. The chief towns in the Suntgow are Pfirt or Torette, Mulhausen, Befort and Hunningen.

Augustus Cæsar divided this country into four Provinces, *viz.* Gallia Narbonensis, so called from the city of Narbonne, comprehending Languedoc, Provence, Dauphine, and part of Savoy. 2. Aquitanica, so called from the capital Aquæ Augustæ, now Dax, comprehending the Provinces next the Pyrenees. 3. Celtæ, which was the largest, containing Lionois, Orleanois, Tournois, Burgundy, part of Champaign, the Isle of France, Normandy and Bretagne; and, 4. Belgica, containing Picardy, the rest of Champaigne, Franche Compte, the Netherlands, and all that part of

of Germany which lies west of the river Rhine.

The principal rivers in France are,

1. The Rhone, which rises in Switzerland, and at Lyons is joined by,
2. The Soane; then dividing Dauphine and Provence from Languedoc, falls into the Mediterranean below Arles, receiving the rivers Isere and Durance in its passage.
3. The Garonne, which rises in the Pyrenees, runs N. W. and falls into the Bay of Biscay, below Bourdeaux, receiving the rivers Lat and Dordonne.
4. The Charante, which rises in Limosin, and running westwards, falls into the Bay of Biscay towards Rochefort.
5. The Loire, which rising in the Cevennes, runs north, and afterwards west, by Orleans, falling into the Bay of Biscay below Nantz, receiving in its passage the Aller, the Cher, the Vienne, the little Loire, the Sarthe, and the Mayenne.
6. The Seyne, which rises in Burgundy, and runs north-west by Paris and Rouen, falls into the English channel at Havre de Grace, receiving

receiving in its passage the Yonne, the Aube, the Marne and Oyse.

7. The Rhine, which rises in Switzerland, and running north-west, divides Alsace from Suabia, being the boundary between the territories of France and Germany, towards the east, and continuing its course north through the Netherlands, there divides itself into three streams, receiving the Moselle and the Sarte in its passage.

8. The Maese or Meuse, which rises in Champagne, and running north through Lorraine and the Netherlands, falls into the German sea below the Briel, having received the Sambre at Namur.

9. The Schelde, which rising on the confines of Picardy, runs north-east through the Netherlands, and then running west, falls into the German sea at the Island of Walcheren, receiving the Lis at Ghent, and the Scarpe at Conde.

10. The Somme, which runs north-west through Picardy, and falls into the English channel below Abbeville.

11. The Var, which rises in the Alps, and runs south, dividing France from Italy, and falls into the Mediterranean west of Nice.

12. The

12. The Adour, which runs from east to west through Gascoigne, and falls into the Bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

The air of France is very temperate and wholesome, and not subject to the great cold of Germany, Sweden and Muscovy, nor to the excessive heats of Spain and Italy; but it is more or less, according to the different situation of the several provinces. In the southern parts, as in Dauphine, Provence and Languedoc, the winters are generally very sharp, but do not continue long; and the seasons in France are much more regular than they are in England.

There is no country in Europe, says Monsieur la Martiniere, more beautiful, nor more pleasant to live in, than France. There you may behold high mountains, the Pyrenean, the Alps, the mountains of Cevennes, of Auvergne, &c. The several fine rivers, before mentioned, run through it, and render it very fruitful. It abounds with corn, fruit, wine, oil, herds of cattle, tame and wild fowl, hemp and flax. The sea-coast furnishes the Inhabitants with abundance of fish, and with a quantity of salt, sufficient for them and their neighbours. There are also mines of lead, iron, and copper; and some of gold and silver; but these are not suffered to be worked, because the profit would not answer the expence. The salt is chiefly made in the island of Rhe,
about

about Rochefort, and on the coast of Saint-tonge.

There are seventeen Archbishoprics in France, *viz.* LYONS; comprehending the bishoprics of Autun, Langres, Macon, and Chalons. 2. SENS, comprehending the bishoprics of Trois, Auxerre, and Nevers. 3. PARIS; comprehending the bishoprics of Chartres, Orleans, and Meaux. 4. RHEIMS; comprehending the bishoprics of Soissons, Laon, Chalons, Noijon, Beauvois, Amiens, Senlis. and Boulogne. 5. ROUEN; comprehending the bishoprics of Bayeaux, Eureux, Averanches, Seez, Lisieux, and Contances. 6. TOURS; comprehending the bishoprics of Mans, Angiers, Rennes, Nantes, Cornonaille, Vannes, St. Malo, St. Brien, Triguier, St. Paul de Leon, and Dole. 7. BOURGES; comprehending the bishoprics of Clermont, Limoges, St. Flour, Le Puy, and Tulle. 8. ALBY; comprehending the bishoprics of Castres, Mende, Rodez, Cahors, and Vahors. 9. BOURDEAUX; comprehending the bishoprics of Poictiers, Saintes, Angoulême, Perigeux, Agen, Condom, Sarlet, Rochelle, and Lucin. 10. AUCH; comprehending the bishoprics of Acquires, Aire, Bazas, Bayonne, Comminges, Conserans, Lestour, Mescar, Oleron and Tarbes. 11. THOLOUSE; comprehending the bishoprics of Pamieres, Mirepoix, Montauban, Labour, St. Papoul, Lombez, and Rieux. 12. NARBONNE; comprehending the bishoprics of Carcassone, Alet, Beziers, Adge, Lodevc, Montpellier, Nismes,

Uzez, St. Pons, and Perpignan. 13. **ARLES**; comprehending the bishoprics of Marseilles, Orange, St. Paul de Chateau, and Thoulou, 14. **AIX**; comprehending the bishoprics of Apt, Reiz, Frejus, Gap, and Sisteron. 15. **VIENNE**; comprehending the bishoprics of Valence, Die, Grenoble, Viviers, and Maurienne. 16. **BESANSON**; comprehending the bishoprics of Bellay, Basil, and Laufanne, in Switzerland. And, 17. **EMBRUN**; comprehending the bishoprics of Digne, Glandeve, Vence, Senez, Grace, and Nice.

The Archbishop of Lyons is Count and Primate of France.

The Archbishop of Sens is Primate of France and Germany.

The Archbishop of Paris is Duke and Peer of France,

The Archbishop of Rheims is Duke and Peer.

And the Archbishop of Rouen is Primate of Normandy.

In France there are eighteen Universities, viz. 1 Paris. 2. Orleans. 3. Rheims. 4 Poitiers. 5. Bourdeaux. 6. Angers. 7. Nantz. 8. Caen. 9. Bourges. 10. Montpelier. 11. Cahors. 12. Valence. 13. Aix. 14 Avignon. 15. Dole. 16. Perpignan. 17. Pont a Mousson. 18 Orange.

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The Wolf

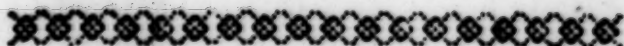
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S E C T. II.

A particular account of the most curious natural productions of France, in the animal, vegetable and fossil kingdoms; of remarkable mountains and caverns; of medicinal and other singular springs; and of other striking objects of curiosity.

A N I M A L S.

BESIDES the animals common to Britain, France has the wolf in its woods, and the Chamoise-goat upon its mountains.

The wolf, or *lupus* of zoologists, is a species of *canis*, or dog kind, with the tail bending inward. The generic characters of the *canis* are as follow: the fore teeth in the upper jaw are acute, and there are four intermediate ones, of a trilobated figure; the canine teeth of the upper jaw are remote from the fore ones; the top of the cranium is carinated. The genus of *Canis* belongs to that class of quadrupeds called the *Feræ*, the classical characters of which are, that the fore teeth are six every way, and that the canine teeth are longer than the others.

The wolf is a very large and a very fierce animal: it is in size equal to the biggest mastiff; and has much the general appearance of

that creature ; the head is large and fleshy ; the eyes have a very bold and a very fierce aspect, they are large and prominent, and their iris is hazel ; the ears are short, patulous and erect, the teeth are very large, and the animal has a way of shewing them in a frightful manner, by grinning ; the neck is robust and thick ; and the antients supposed the creature had not the power of moving it : but this is a mistake, the wolf turns his neck about more readily than any of the dog kind ; and though very strong, it is not at all rigid : the body is large, and the back broad ; the legs are moderately long, and very robust ; and the tail, which is long and bushy like that of the fox, turns naturally inward, which constitutes its specific distinction. The natural colour of the wolf is black ; but there are some tawny ; and in many places, they are in winter perfectly white as snow. The voice of the creature is very like the howling of the dog : but it does not bark in the manner of that animal. It is a native of almost all parts of Europe, and was once an inhabitant of Britain, where, being a very mischievous animal, it has been long extirpated. Cattle are a continual sacrifice to it, and in hard winters, when the woods afford no food, they will come down in troops, and attack houses and villages.

The Chamoise, or *Rupicapra* of natural historians, is a species of *capra*, with erect uncinated horns ; the generic characters of the *capra*,

The Chamois.



The Buffalo.





capra, or goat, are, that the horns are hollow, and turned upwards; they are erect and scabrous; the fore teeth are eight, and the exterior ones shorter than the others and acute; there are no canine teeth; this genus of animals belongs to that class of quadrupeds called the *pecora*, which have no fore teeth in the upper jaw, those in the lower are six or eight; the feet are covered with hoofs, and the teats are two, and situated in the groin.

The Chamoise is a beautiful animal; its horns refer it evidently to the goat kind, otherwise its whole form has more the appearance of the deer; the head is long and narrow, rounded at the top, and obtuse; but very small at the extremity of the nose; the eyes are large, bright, and prominent; the ears are patulous; the horns are of a singular make; they stand nearly erect, and are seven inches long; both the male and female have them; they are straight to very near the top, where they are bent back in the shape of a hook, and are sharp at the ends; they are of a very dark brown, nearly approaching to black, and are annulated on the under part, and striated lengthwise on the upper: they are hollow, and the cavity is filled up by a bony matter growing from the skull. The neck is slender, the breast full, broad and well formed; the body is not very bulky; the legs are slender and long: the whole body is covered with a deep fur, waved, and somewhat curled at the inner part of the ears: the forehead,

the throat, and the belly, are white; the upper part of the head over the eyes has, on each side, an oblong spot of yellow; the whole body besides is of a blackish colour, not bright and glossy, but obscure; the tail is blacker than the rest; and it is black on both sides, not white underneath, as in many animals of this genus. This is a native of many of the warm climates; the hooked form of the tips of the horns in this species has given occasion to the error of supposing it hangs by them to the rocks, and to many other tales equally absurd and ridiculous.

As there is scarce any other animal, native of France, the description of which would much entertain an English reader, this may be no improper place to give some general account of that useful and curious insect, called the silk-worm, and its produce, which though not native of France, nor indeed of Europe, is hatched and reared with great success in the southern provinces of that kingdom, where the silk manufacture is now brought to very considerable perfection.

The silk-worm is the *Bombyx* of Natural Historians, and belongs to that class of insects called *lepidoptera*, according to the arrangement of Linnæus. The insects of this class have four wings, and these all opaque, and covered with a fine dust, which, when examined by the microscope, is found to be composed of regular scales, commonly called feathers.

feathers. The mouth or trunk in this class is usually spiral. This class comprehends the butterflies and moths, or the papiliones and phalænæ of authors. The body of the silkworm consists of eleven rings, and it produces a species of *Phalæna* or moth, with pectinated wings, but no tongue.

The humours found in the body of the silkworm approach to the nature of silk; since, on being rubbed in the hand, they leave a solid crust behind. In the sides of the belly, all about the ventricle, there are deposited a vast number of vessels which contain the silky juice: these run with various windings and meanders to the mouth, and are so disposed that the creature can discharge their contents at pleasure at the mouth; and, according to the nature of the juices that they are supplied with, furnish different sorts of silk from them; all the fluid contents of these vessels hardening in the air into that sort of thread that we find the web or balls of this creature consist of.

There are two methods of bringing up these curious insects, either by letting them run over the mulberry-trees that nourish them, as is the practice in China, Tonquin, and other hot countries; or, by keeping them in rooms furnished for that purpose with a sort of hurdles made of osier twigs, which are fixed in horizontal ranges, one above another; and under every range there is a floor, which, like
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the bottom of a cage may be drawn out at pleasure. Over these hurdles are strewed mulberry leaves, upon which the insects feed; every morning they must be supplied with fresh leaves, lightly scattered over them in an uniform manner. The leaves should be gathered in a dry season, and kept in a place where no moisture can come. In fine weather, fresh air should be let into the room from time to time, and great care taken to keep the place as neat as possible, particularly the floors appointed to receive the fragments of the leaves and other impurities: for cleanliness and good air greatly tend to the growth and welfare of the silk-worm.

These insects are hatched in boxes, lined with linen or paper, over which it is usual to spread some mulberry leaves; and hence, when they have gained a little strength, they are removed to the ranges of hurdles already mentioned. But to touch upon the different stages through which they pass; the worm, when it leaves the egg, is extremely small, and perfectly black; but its head is of a more shining sable than the rest of its body. In a few days, it assumes a whitish hue, or an ash-grey; after this, its coat sullies, and becomes ragged, at which time, the animal casts it off, and appears in a new habit. As it increases in bulk, it grows whiter, but a little inclining to a green, till ceasing to feed, and sleeping for almost two days, it divests itself of its skin a second time, and appears in its third habit;

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its colour, head, and whole form being so much changed that one would take it for another animal. It now begins to eat again, and continues to do so for some days, when it relapses into its former lethargy, at the conclusion of which it once more quits its covering; and having continued feeding for some time longer, at length refuses food, and prepares for a retirement, by building itself a silken cell of an admirable beauty and construction.

This insect having, from a small egg, about the size of a pin's head, after several changes or transformations, become a pretty large worm or maggot, of a whitish colour, winds itself up in a silken bag or case, about the size and shape of a pigeon's egg. Thus it remains without any signs of life, or motion, till it becomes a phalæna, or moth, when it works itself a passage from its silken case. But to be more particular. As soon as the silk-worm is arrived at the size and strength necessary for beginning his cocoon, he makes his web: for it is by this name that slight tissue is called, which is the beginning and ground of this admirable work. This is his first day's employment. On the second day he forms his folliculus or ball, and covers himself almost over with silk; the third day he is quite hid; and the following days he employs himself in thickening and strengthening his ball, always working from one single end, which he never breaks by his own fault, and which is so fine and so long that those who have examined it
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attentively, think they speak within compass, when they affirm, that each ball contains silk enough to reach the length of six English miles.

In ten days time the ball is in its perfection, and is now to be taken down from the branches of the mulberry-tree, where the worms have hung it. But this point requires a deal of attention; for there are some worms more lazy than others, and it is very dangerous waiting till they make themselves a passage, which usually happens about the fifteenth day of the month. The first, finest, and strongest balls are kept for the grain, the rest are carefully wound; or if it is desired to keep them all, or if there be more than can be well wound at once, they lay them, for some time, in an oven moderately hot, or else expose them, for several days successively, to the greatest heats of the sun, in order to kill the insect, which, without this precaution, would not fail to open itself a way, to go and use those new wings abroad, it has acquired within.

Ordinarily, they only wind the more perfect balls; those that are double, or too weak, or too coarse, are laid aside, not as altogether useless, but that, being improper for winding, they are reserved to be drawn out into skains. The balls are of different colours; the most common are yellow, orange-colour, isabella, and flesh-colour; there are some also of a sea-green, others of a sulphur-colour, and others white;

white ; but there is no necessity for separating the colours and shades to wind them apart, as all the colours are to be lost in the future scouring and preparing of the filk.

The several preparations which silks undergo to fit them to be used in the manufacture of silken stuffs, are reeling, spinning, milling, bleaching, and dyeing. To wind silks from off the balls, two machines are necessary ; the one a furnace, with its copper ; the other a reel, or frame, to draw the filk. The winder, then seated near the furnace, throws into the copper of water over the furnace (first heated and boiled to a certain degree, which custom alone can teach) a handful or two of balls, which have been first well purged of all their loose furry substance. She then stirs the whole very briskly about with birchen rods, bound and cut like brushes ; and when the heat and agitation have detached the ends of the silks of the pods, which are apt to catch on the rods, she draws them forth, and joining ten or twelve, or even fourteen of them together, she forms them into threads, according to the bigness required to the works they are destined for : eight ends sufficing for ribbands ; and velvets, &c. requiring no less than fourteen. The ends, thus joined into two or three threads, are first passed into the holes of three iron-rods, in the fore-part of the reel, then upon the bobbings or pullies, and at last are drawn out to the reel itself, and there fastened, each to an end

end of an arm or branch of the reel. Thus disposed, the winder giving motion to the reel, by turning the handle, guides the threads; substitutes new ones, when any of them break, or any of the balls are wound out; strengthens them, where necessary, by adding others; and takes away the balls wound out, or that having been pierced are full of water. In this manner, two persons will spin and reel three pounds of silk in a day; which is done with greater dispatch than is made by the spinning-wheel or distaff. Indeed, all silks cannot be spun and reeled after this manner; either by reason the balls have been perforated by the silk-worms themselves, or because they are double, or too weak to bear the water; or because they are coarse, &c. Of all these together, they make a particular kind of silk, called *floretta*; which being carded, or even spun on the distaff or the wheel, in the condition it comes from the ball, makes a tolerable silk.

As to the balls, after opening them with scissars, and taking out the insects (which are of some use for the feeding of poultry) they are steeped three or four days in troughs, the water whereof is changed every day to prevent their stinking. When they are well softened by this scouring, and cleared of that gummy matter the worm had lined the inside withal, and which renders it impenetrable to the water, and even to air itself, they boil them half

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an hour in a lye of ashes, very clear and well strained : and after washing them out in the river, and drying them in the sun, they card and spin them on the wheel, &c. and thus make another kind of floretta, somewhat inferior to the former.

As to the spinning and reeling of raw silks off the balls, such as they are brought from Italy and the Levant, the first is chiefly performed on the spinning wheel ; and the latter, either on hand-reels, or on reels mounted on machines, which serve to reel several skains at the same time.

As to the milling, they use a mill composed of several pieces, which may mill two or three hundred bobbins at once, and make them into as many skains.

It does not appear, that the silk-worm was known in Europe before the middle of the sixth century, when some Greek monks, returning from the Indies to Constantinople, brought with them a number of these insects ; and being instructed in the method of hatching their eggs, rearing and feeding the worms, and drawing out the silk, manufactories were soon set up Athens, Thebes, and Corinth, for spinning, reeling, weaving, milling, bleaching, and dying silks. In the twelfth century, Roger King of Sicily, established a manufactory at Palermo, and another in Calabria, having

procured workmen from Greece. By degrees the Italians and Spaniards learned the art of preparing silk from the Sicilians and Calabrians. In the reign of Henry the Second of France, the French nation began to imitate their neighbours in the culture of silk, with good success; and James the First of Great Britain, being desirous of introducing the culture of silk into his dominions, had mulberry trees planted, and silk-worms propagated in England, where they appear to thrive, under proper management, as well as in any other part of Europe.

It may not be improper to acquaint the reader, that a treatise has lately appeared, called, *The Culture of Silk; or an Essay on its rational Practice and Improvement*. This essay, which is written by the Reverend Mr. Pullein, for the use of the American colonies, is divided into four parts. The first part treats on the raising and planting mulberry-trees. The second part, on hatching and rearing the silk-worms. The third, on obtaining their silk and breed. And the fourth part, on reeling their silk pods. On these heads, instructions have been much wanting; for among all the former treatises on the subject, little or nothing can be learned; most of the authors appearing themselves totally ignorant of the art they undertake to explain. This deficiency Mr. Pullein has endeavoured to supply, in the treatise already mentioned, in which he has de-

delivered the whole art in so plain and intelligent a manner, that every person concerned in this branch of commerce, may reap very great advantages from perusing it, especially as the author has, besides laying down the present practice in the silk countries, given many hints for its improvement.



V E G E T A B L E S.

OF the vegetables of France, the most celebrated are its vines, particularly those of Champagne and Burgundy. The vine is a noble plant or shrub of the creeping kind, famous for its fruit or grapes, and for the wine they afford. This plant, according to the system of Linnæus, constitutes a genus of the order of the Monogynia, belonging to the Pentandria class; being the first order of the fifth class. The calyx is a very small perianthium, divided into five parts; the corolla consists of five small deciduous petals; the stamina are five awl-shaped filaments, erect, patent and deciduous; the antheræ are simple; the germen is oval; there is no style, the stigma is obtuse and capitated: the fruit is a large round berry, containing only one cell; the seeds are five, and are osseous, semi-orbicular, but turbinate, cordate, and narrow at the base.

Of the vine, Linnæus distinguishes seven species; but of these none is cultivated for use, except the common vine; of which, however, there are many varieties. The vine is a native of Asia, but is now cultivated in almost all the countries of Europe; and it appears from experience, that it is capable of being cultivated in England, so as to produce large quantities of grapes, and those ripened to such perfection

fection as to afford a substantial vinous juice ; nor does it seem so much owing to the inclemency of our air, as to the want of just culture, that our grapes are generally inferior to those of France. Several vineyards in this country have succeeded to admiration, particularly that at Bath, which is planted with white Muscadine and black cluster grapes, and which, though not above six or seven acres of ground, yielded, in the year 1736, no less than fourscore hogsheads of wine : but the forward grapes are fittest for the English climate.

The vine is propagated either from layers or cuttings. The former is the method usually practised with us, but the latter seems much the better. In order to propagate vines by cuttings ; such shoots should be chosen as are strong and well-ripened, of the last year's growth ; and these should be cut from the old vine, just below the place where they were produced, taking a knot of the two years wood to each, which should be pruned smooth. The upper part of the shoot should then be cut off, so as to leave the cutting about sixteen inches long. These cuttings are to be placed with their lower part in the ground, in a dry place, laying some litter about their roots, to prevent them from drying. In this place they should remain till the beginning of April, which is the time to plant them. They are then to be taken up and wiped clean, and if they are very dry, they should stand with their

lower parts in water six or eight hours. Then, having prepared the beds for them, they are to be set at about six feet distance from each other, making their heads slant a little towards the wall. The cutting is to be so buried in the ground, that only the uppermost bud be upon a level with the surface; the earth is then to be well closed about the plant, and a little mould heaped up over the eye of the bud, to keep it from drying. After this, there is no more trouble necessary, but to keep the ground clear from weeds, and to nail up the shoot as it grows, to the wall, rubbing off all the side-shoots. The Michaelmas following, if the cuttings have produced strong shoots, they should be pruned down to two eyes. In the spring following, the ground is carefully to be dug up about the shoots, and the stalks to be earthed up to the first eye. During the summer all the lateral shoots must be rubbed off as they appear, and only the two from the two eyes which were left, must be encouraged; these, as they grow, are to be nailed up against the wall; and in the middle of July they should be shortened, by nipping off their tops, and this will greatly strengthen the shoot. At the Michaelmas following, these should be pruned, leaving them each three eyes, if they are strong; but if they are weakly, only two. The next summer there will be two shoots from each shoot of the last year's wood; but if there should be two from one eye, which is sometimes the case, then the weaker is to be rubbed off. At Midsummer the ends of the
 . shoots

shoots are to be pinched off as before ; all the weak lateral shoots are to be displaced, as in the preceding summer, and the whole management is to be the same. This is all the culture necessary to young vines.

As to the management of grown vines, it is to be observed, that these rarely produce any bearing shoots, from wood that is more than one year old ; the great care must therefore be always to have plenty of this wood in every part of the tree. The bearing shoots for the following year should be left at the pruning with four eyes each. The under one of these does not bear, and consequently there are only three which do. Many leave more eyes on the shoots, that they may have more fruit, which is the consequence ; but then the fruit is much poorer ; and this is so well known in the wine countries, that there are laws to direct that no more than such a number of eyes are to be left on each shoot, for the grapes would else be of a poor juice, and destroy the reputation of their wine. Each of the three eyes left will produce two or three bunches ; so that each shoot will give six or nine bunches, which is as much as it can bring to any perfection. The shoots must be laid in at about eighteen inches asunder against the wall : for if they are closer, when the side-shoots are produced, there will be no room to train them in upon the wall ; and the largeness of the leaves of the vine requires also that the shoots should be at a proportionable distance.

The

The best season for pruning vines is the end of September, or beginning of October. The cut is always to be made just above the eye, and sloped backward from it, that if it bleed, the juice may not run upon the bud; and where there is an opportunity of cutting down some young shoots to two eyes, to produce vigorous shoots for the next year's bearing, it should always be done. In May, when the vines are shooting, they should be looked over, and all the shoots from the old wood should be rubbed off, as also the weaker, whenever there are two produced from one eye. During the month of May the branches must be nailed up against the wall as they shoot, and toward the latter end of this month, the ends of the bearing branches should be nipped off, which will greatly strengthen the fruit. Those, however, which are to bear the next year, should not be stopped before the beginning of July.

When the fruit is all gathered, the vines should be pruned, whereby the litter of their leaves is all removed at once, and the fruit will be forwarder for this the succeeding year.

In France the vine is raised on a single prop, but, in some countries, it is usual to support it by a strong reed, a pole, or wooden forks. It is common, in Greece and Italy, to train up the vines to elms, along the branches of which they extend themselves unrestrained, and gradually ascend to the top. In Asia, where there are several species of large grapes, they

they dispose the vines on raised works of lattice, which form so many arbours, under which the natives enjoy a refreshing shade: but none seem better acquainted with the management of the vine, or the method of conducting the process of a vintage, than they are in several provinces of France, especially those of Champagne and Burgundy.

When the grapes are ripe, those who are curious in their wines make three different gatherings, first chusing the bunches that are most ripe, and have the fewest but finest grapes; and they take care to pick off all rotten or scorched berries, together with such as have been pierced by insects. In the second gathering they pick off the large thick clusters, that are not quite so ripe as the others; and lastly, those that are green, withered, or rotten. Each of these gatherings are pressed separately, and what difference there must be in the wine may be easily apprehended. The grapes intended for white wine are pressed immediately after they are gathered; but those for red wine are not pressed till they have been trodden, or squeezed between the hands, and the skins and pulp have stood together in the vat, to acquire the requisite tincture. And here it may be worth observing, that all white wine is not made from white grapes; but the very best and whitest wine, even that of Champagne, which has the complexion of crystal, is produced by the blackest grapes. The wine of these grapes, if not bruised, nor heated much
by

by the sun after they are gathered, but immediately carried to the press, will be perfectly white; but the wine produced by the second, third, fourth, and fifth pressings will be gradually reddened, as the press operates more effectually on the skin of the grape: And therefore the grapes for red wines are trampled and thrown into the vat before they are pressed, it being found by experience, that the complexion of those wines is paler or deeper, according as the juice of the skins is intermixed with that of the pulp in a lesser or greater degree.

The wine being drawn out of the vat, and distributed into proper vessels, is suffered to ferment in the air for some days, which are more or less, according to the ripeness of the grapes, and the temperature of the season. Then the vessels are gently stopped, so as to let the most spirituous particles of the wine fly off for some time, after which it is lodged for the winter in an upper cellar, from whence it is removed into lower vaults, as soon as the hot weather returns.

Next to the vines of France, the olive-tree is the most important vegetable of that kingdom, as it yields an oil of almost universal use in food, medicine and manufactures; and arrives at such perfection in the southern provinces of France, particularly in Provence, that the olive-oil of that country is, by some persons, preferred to the oil of Spain, Italy,

or

or any other part of the world. The olive-tree, or *Olea* of botanists, is, according to the system of Linnæus, a genus of the order of the Monogynia, belonging to the Diandria class of plants; being the first order of the second class. The calyx is a small tubulated perianthium, consisting of one leaf, which has four indentings at the rim, and is erect and deciduous; the corolla consists of a single petal; the tube is cylindric, and of the length of the cup; the limb is plain, and divided into four parts, of a semi-oval figure; the stamina are two, opposite, oval shaped, short, filaments; the antheræ are erect; the pistil is a roundish germen; the style is simple and very short; the stigma is bifid, thick and jagged; the fruit is a roundish, smooth drupe, containing only one cell, in which is an oval, oblong, wrinkled nut.

Of the *olea*, Linnæus distinguishes no more than two species. 1. *Olea*, with spear-shaped leaves, or the European olive. 2. *Olea*, with oval leaves, or the African olive. The African olive is a native of the Cape of Good-Hope, and is too tender to live in the open air in Europe; the European olive grows naturally in the southern parts of Europe, and has several varieties.

The olives, whilst upon the tree, are exceeding bitter, but this bitterness is corrected by the method of curing such as are preserved for eating. Those intended for this use are gathered

gathered long before the olives are fit to yield their oil, and laid to steep, for some days, in fresh water; after which they are put into a lye made of ashes and lime, and then removed into a liquor of water and salt, with which they are put up into little barrels, for exportation. To give them a fine flavour, an essence, composed of cloves, cinnamon, coriander, fennel, and other aromatics, is thrown over them: but this composition is a secret confined to the dealers in olives, and in this composition consists all the difficulty of the preparation.

F O S S I L S.

THOUGH France is not remarkable for any peculiar mineral, yet it abounds with quarries of excellent marble, and produces mines of iron, copper and lead.

There are even some gold and silver mines in this country: near Alet, a village at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, it is said that there was a gold mine wrought by the Romans; and in some streams near this place, that issue from the Pyrenean mountains, are still found grains of gold and silver. Some of these mines, however, having been tried in 1672, were found not to answer the expence of working, since which time all experiments upon them have been laid aside in France.

M O U N.

MOUNTAINS.

THE principal mountains of France are the Alps, which divide it from Italy, and of which mention will be made among the curiosities of Italy; and the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from Spain. The Pyrenean mountains, called also the Pyrenees, are the most celebrated mountains in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean sea, near Perpignan, on the east, to the Bay of Biscay, on the Atlantic ocean, not far from Bayonne, on the west; being upwards of 212 miles in length, and their greatest breadth being about 120 miles. * Different parts of

* The origin of mountains is variously assigned by philosophers: Some will have them coeval with the world, and created along with it; others, among whom is Dr. Burnet, will have them to take their rise from the deluge; urging, that the extreme irregularity and disorder, visible in them, plainly shew they do not come immediately out of the hand of the Creator, but are the wrecks of the old world, broken into the abyss. Others again allege from history, that the roots of many hills being eaten away, the hills themselves have subsided and sunk into plains, whence they conclude that where the corruption is natural, the generation is so too. It appears certain to many, that some mountains must have been generated gradually, and have grown up, in process of time, from the sea-shells and other marine exuviz found

of the Pyrenean mountains are distinguished by different names. Some travellers have thought

in many of them; which, they suppose, may be accounted for from a violent wind blowing the sand, &c. into huge heaps, which are afterwards formed into a mass by the rain, &c. The origin of mountains, in the opinion of Mr. Ray, seems to have been from explosions, by means of subterraneous fires; and, he thinks it very probable, that they have vast hollows beneath them; and that this might have been the means used at the creation, to make the dry land appear, he thinks no way dissonant to reason, since history proves that fires have raged in subterraneous caverns under the seas; and there is no natural impossibility in fire's subsisting in such caverns, even when the earth was all over covered with water, as at the first creation.

Mountains appear to many, defects and blemishes in the earth; but they are truly of the utmost use and necessity to the well-being both of man and other animals. They serve as screens to keep off the cold and nipping blasts of the northern and eastern winds; they serve for the production of a great number of vegetables and minerals, which are not found in any other soil; the long ridges and chains of lofty and topping mountains being generally found to run from east to west, serve to stop the evagation of the vapours towards the poles, without which they would all run from the hot countries, and leave them destitute of rain. Mr. Ray adds, that they condense these vapours, like alembic heads, into clouds, and so, by a kind of external distillation, give origin to springs and rivers; and, by amassing, cooling, and conspitting them

thought them as high as the Alps, but the passages over them are not so difficult.

The

them, turn them into rain, and by that means render the fervid region of the torrid zone habitable. He farther adds, that many creatures cannot live but in particular situations, and even the tops of the highest and the coldest mountains are the only places where some creatures, as well birds as quadrupeds, will live; of this kind are the ibex and chamoise among beasts, and the lagopus among birds.

Kircher endeavours to prove, that the chains of mountains, which run in straight ridges along whole countries, are annular, and reach absolutely round the globe of the earth, encompassing it from north to south, and thence to the north again, and in the same manner from east to west, and from thence to the east again; their course only disappearing, by the wise providence of nature, in the bottoms of the sea, that the immense body of waters treasured there, might have its motion free and unimpeded in its channel, but appearing again in the same line, in every the smallest island that shews itself in the way of their strait course, from the country where the last link of the chain was seen, to that where their first link appears again. He says that these vast hills of earth and stone, serve not only to strengthen and support the fabric of this vast globe of earth, but they have another very great use, not only to man, but to all animals, and even vegetables; which is, that they are the store-houses where the grand reservoirs of fresh water, so necessary to all life, are treasured up, and from whence it is easily poured down upon the lower parts of the globe.

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The most remarkable mountain in the world in shape, is that called the Needle mountain,
or

He observes, that the dispositions of mountains on the surface of the globe, seem more regular than is generally supposed, by those who see but a few of them in particular countries, at a time. He insists, that they are disposed in ranges, or chains, reaching to vast extents; and in some from pole to pole. One grand chain of mountains reaches from Iceland through Great Britain and Germany, with a straight course to the Alps, which are a sort of vast knot in this chain, more closely disposed, and more eminent than the rest. These are succeeded in the same series by the Appenines, which run through the whole of Italy, in the manner of the spine of the back of animals, and are continued on, in the same series, by those of Sicily; and from these the same chain is carried on through Africa, and continues in what are called the Mountains of the Moon. From hence another vast knot, or link of this extensive chain is carried on to the utmost part of Africa, and terminates, as to our view, at the Cape of Good Hope: and there is no reason to doubt but that the chain is continued in the opposite land, and so on to the utmost limits of the southern pole. From hence the same series makes its way again, and, beginning anew as it were from the south pole, is carried on through the little known southern regions to the Magellanic Straights. Here the famous Andes mountains of South America take it up, and along this vast tract it is carried through this part of the new world into North America, and thence to the northern pole again, terminating where it began, or joining the other part of the chain

or the Inaccessible Mountain, in Dauphiné.
This is a vast hill, placed as it were bottom
up-

chain where we took up the beginning of the account; so that the whole series making a vast belt, or circle, round the globe, has no beginning nor end, but in our imagination, or in our ignorance of the parts of the world through which it is carried in the same regularity, as in those countries whither commerce has led us, and where maps have shewn them.

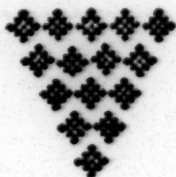
Another vast chain of mountains running with the same regularity, and in the same manner forming a belt round the globe of the earth, cuts this at right angles, and is continued in its course. This goes through Tartary, from a beginning far beyond our researches, up behind that vast country, and continuing itself through the middle of Scythia, forms a series that appears in the East Indies, running along the middle of that vast region to Cape Comorin: here the chain dips into the sea; but if its course is exactly marked, it will be found to be continued in the same rout through the island of Ceylon; hence it is carried under water to its opposite point on the limits of the earth, and hence, through seas and lands not yet known to us, is carried on to the place in the back of Tartary, and from which we have begun the account. We have but very small proofs indeed of its continuation through a vast tract of this its course; but we are to accuse for this defect not nature in her disposal, but our own ignorance, whatever little we do know plainly pointing out, that the chain is continued in the same regular manner as the other, and placed exactly at right angles with it.

upwards, or set on its summit on the earth, with its broad base elevated in the air; it is but about a thousand paces in circumference at the bottom, and is above two thousand at the top. On the center of the plain, at the top, there stands another small and very narrow, but very high hill. It obtained the name of the Needle as it got the other, by its being supposed impracticable to the ascent of any one, by reason of its projecting so greatly

As the continual flux and reflux of that vast body of seas from the east westward, might by its force do some mischief to the compages of the earth, provident nature has contrived, for the strengthening the great frame of this globe, certain transverse chains or belts of mountains, which are so disposed as to strengthen and keep together the whole machine, in the most strong and lasting manner. One series of these runs directly from the east westward, from the utmost limits of the Chinese empire, through that whole vast country, and where these are stopped by the boundaries of that country, they are continued through the west of Scythia, India, and the Caspian Sea, Armenia, Asia Minor, Macedonia, and to the Rhætian Mountains, which carry on the chain to the mountains of Narbon, Gaul, and these to the Pyreneans; and these are carried on westward in the same direct chain, so far as we are able to trace them, and apparently run on toward the point from which the account began, so as to form as regular a circle as the others, were every link of it exposed to our sight, by our knowledge of the regions through which it passes, and many of which are yet left to future discoveries.

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outwards. Some hardy persons however once ventured to climb it, and found at the top a number of the chamoise, animals by no means qualified for climbing, and which, doubtless, had never either ascended or descended the mountain, and which must be supposed to have bred there for many ages, though it be very difficult to account for their first getting to the place. *Hist. Acad. Par. 1700.*



CAVERNS,

CAVERNS, MEDICINAL SPRINGS,
and other SINGULAR SPRINGS and
LAKES.

THE most remarkable cavern in France, appears to be that situated on the road between Grenoble and Lyons, in Dauphiné, and called *the Grotto of our Lady de la Baume*. The entrance, which is about sixty fathoms broad, consists of a cave, which decreases by degrees, and at last opens upon a vast subterraneous stream of water, of which we have the following account from Mezeray, the French historian. King Francis the First, being a prince very desirous of investigating natural objects of curiosity, had a mind to be acquainted with the particulars of this subterraneous river; for which purpose he ordered a flat-bottomed vessel to be built in the entrance leading to the water: On each side of the vessel were fastened several boards, on which were placed a great many lighted torches. Being thus equipped, and provided with matches, steel, flints, and very able watermen, the King and his attendants embarked. After having rowed, for some time, upon this body of water, they discovered its breadth to be about half a league; and having advanced near two leagues from the entrance, they heard a horrid noise, which became still the more frightful as they approached it. And now perceiving that the current of the water ran with accelerated

velo-

velocity, they began to apprehend that it was swallowed into some abyfs, not far diftant; wherefore, having loosened one of the boards, with the torches on it, which was fixed to the fide of the vefſel, they ſet it adrift, when it was carried away with vaſt rapidity, and ſoon over-ſet or ſwallowed up; at which the adventurers were ſo alarmed, that they made the beſt of their way back to the entrance of the cavern.

The diſtrict of Bigorre is famous for its hot ſprings, to which there is a great reſort of people in ſpring and autumn. In the city and neighbourhood of Bagneres, in this diſtrict, there are ſeveral of theſe ſprings, diſtinguiſhed by their different degrees of heat. The city of Bagneres is ſituated on the bank of the river Adour, in a valley called Campan. It was celebrated among the antient Romans for its baths, and was thence called by the name of *Vicus aquenſis*.

Barege, a village about nine leagues from Bagneres, at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, in the ſame diſtrict of Bigorre, is alſo famous for its hot baths, which are four in number, and are alſo diſtinguiſhed by the different heat of their waters. The hotteſt is called the great bath, and conſiſts of two ſprings of clear water, which ſmells like ſea-ooze, and almoſt inſtantly turns ſilver and copper black. The water of another of theſe baths appears to be of the ſame nature with
that

that of the great bath, though not quite so hot, because the pipe, through which it is carried into the common reservoir, is longer than that through which the water of the great bath runs; the water of a third of these baths is less hot still; and that of the fourth, called the round bath, is but luke-warm, occasioned by a considerable mixture of water from some neighbouring cold springs. These waters are found serviceable in most disorders, for which hot bathing is prescribed: but they are reckoned eminently useful against arthritic and rheumatic pains.

The province of Bourbonnois is famous for its medicinal waters, particularly Moulins, the capital of the province; Vichi, about ten leagues from Moulins; and Bourbon l'Archambaud, five leagues from the same place: the waters of Bourbon l'Archambaud have been of late much frequented, being found of great efficacy in nervous and arthritic complaints: they are so highly impregnated with bitumen and alkaline salts *, that they will ferment with acids, and turn spirit of violets green.

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* The distinguishing characteristic of an alkali is, that it will excite a fermentation when mixed with acids. Alkalies, or alkaline substances, are therefore of various and widely different kinds; some are earthy, as quicklime, marble, and sealed earths; others are metalline, as gold, silver and tin; and others of animal origin, as shells, bezoars, and other substances; and lastly, all the strong

In Burgundy there are several famous mineral springs; one of which is at Apoigny, near Segnelay; the water is remarkably cold, and has a ferruginous taste and smell. At Premeau near Nuis, is another of these springs, the water of which is luke-warm and insipid. And a third is on the side of a hill at Bourbon Lanci, a city of Autunois; the water of this spring is remarkably hot, and is found to be impregnated with marine salt and sulphur.

Near Aigue-Perse, a city in Lower Auvergne, is a spring, the water of which is said to be instantly fatal to every animal that drinks of it. It is in a constant state of ebullition and effervescence, and yet is very cold and insipid.

At Peraul, near Montpellier in Languedoc, is a spring, which is in a constant state of ebullition, heaving and boiling up in small bubbles. This extraordinary phenomenon is supposed to proceed from subterraneous air, issuing through certain spiracles in the fountain; for it is observed, that upon digging near it, if water is

strong submarine plants. Alkalies are either fixed, as salt of tartar and oil of tartar per deliquium, or volatile, as spirits of hartshorn. The fixed may be distinguished from the volatile, as the former will give a red orange colour to a solution of quicksilver, by the spirit of nitre, whereas the latter gives this solution a white milky colour; but every alkaline substance, whether fixed or volatile, being mixed with the juices of turnsole, roses, or violets, presently changes their natural colours to a green.

thrown

thrown upon the place newly dug, the like bubbling immediately ensues; it is also found, that a stream of air proceeds from several small spiracles near this fountain, so strong, as to carry away such slight bodies as chaff, leaves, feathers or the like substances thrown in its way.

On a steep rock in Dauphiné is a piece of ground, improperly called the burning spring, about two yards in length, and one in breadth, on which there appears a small wandering flame, like that of burning spirits; this flame does not seem to proceed from any hole or fissure in the rock, nor does it appear to deposit any ashes. No proper matter appears in the place for feeding such a constant fire; but there are considerable quantities of saltpetre in the neighbourhood, which some suppose to be the pabulum of the flame: it burns much brisker in winter than in summer, and decreases gradually as the heat increases, till some times it is totally extinguished, though afterwards it rekindles of itself. It may be lighted by any other flame, but this is always attended with some crackling noise.

There are some very considerable salt-water springs in different parts of France, of which, however, a particular description is the less necessary, as an account has been already given of the like springs in several parts of England.* The principal salt-water springs in

* See Vol. I. p. 112, & seq.

France



France are in the city of Salins, in Franche Comté, which has evidently derived its name from the quality of its springs: the chief of these springs lies in the middle of the city, and is sunk in a subterraneous cave, or vault, which is fifty feet long and thirty broad. Into this cave there is a descent by sixty steps; and here the noise of the waters, and of the engines constantly at work in raising them, have a surprising effect: the place is illuminated by torches; within the space of five yards are six springs of salt, and two of fresh water gushing out of the same rock; to prevent the salt and fresh waters mixing together there are different channels cut for conducting them into different wells or basons. From this vault there is a passage into others, in one of which is a large bason, where the waters of the salt springs are collected. From the several basons in the different vaults, the water is raised by a variety of engines; the fresh water is conveyed into a river that runs close to the water-works, and the salt-water into large reservoirs, one of which holds above 15000 hog-sheads. From these reservoirs, the water is drawn off into smaller basons, which surround the places where it is boiled into salt. For the purpose of boiling the salt, here are several furnaces, over which are fixed huge iron pans, or boilers, of twenty-eight feet diameter, and only fifteen inches deep; and containing between forty and fifty hog-sheads. A very strong fire being made underneath, is gradually slackened, till the water, having boiled about

twelve hours, evaporates, and leaves the salt at the bottom of the pan, almost perfectly dry. The workmen then, with a sort of rake take off the surface or uppermost part of the salt, which is the most valuable, as being the whitest and strongest: the rest is formed into cakes or loaves, which when dried are fit for use.

These works are all surrounded with a strong wall, flanked with towers, and crowned with a parapet, in the manner of a fortification. Round the inside of the wall are various buildings or offices, some of which contain the engines which raise the waters, others the furnaces and kettles; some serve as warehouses for the salt, and others for the materials used in boiling it: the whole space inclosed within the walls being about 900 yards long, and 300 broad.

It is observed of these springs, that there is more salt extracted from the water of some of them, than the same quantity of the water of others will yield, nor does the same quantity of the water of the same spring always produce the like quantity of salt: for they yield more salt in wet than in dry weather; whereas the very reverse is observed of our salt springs in Cheshire, which produce more salt from the same quantity of brine, in dry than in wet weather.

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In order to discover the different degrees of saltness of the several springs, and at different times of the same spring, the workmen here make use of a tube, somewhat more than an inch diameter, and about eight inches long, which, being filled with salt water, has a piece of wood adapted to the bottom of it, in which is some mercury to keep it upright: this instrument sinks more or less in the brine, in proportion as it is more or less impregnated with salt; it is marked with divisions, to point out the quantity of salt contained in a certain weight of water; and they accordingly take care to add such a proportion of the strongest water to the weakest, as may best answer the end of boiling: for if the water be too weak, that is, if a hundred pounds weight of it will not yield at least eighteen or twenty pounds of salt, the profit will not answer the expence of boiling it.

In a lake near St. Omers, in the province of Artois, there are several floating islands, which are covered with verdure and some trees, and are moved from one part of the lake to another, by means of poles and ropes: there are no houses or inhabitants upon them, but the people in the neighbourhood frequently draw them close to the shore, and drive their cattle on them to feed upon the grass, which they they yield in great abundance: the trees upon these islands are always kept low, lest, in storms of wind, the islands should be driven with too

much violence against the shore, and beat to pieces.

A rivulet, called Tiretaine, which runs by the city of Clermont, in Upper Auvergne, is so strongly impregnated with a petrifying quality, that the surface of the stream near this city is said to have petrified into a perfect rock, which, by the constant accession of new matter, was become a stone bridge, forty-eight feet long, and twenty-four feet broad, so that it was forced to be cut through, lest it should at last have stopt up the current of the rivulet.

Near Issoire, in the same district, is a lake, into which if a stone or any such matter is thrown, it is said, a thick vapour rises immediately round the place, which soon afterwards dissolves into rain.

When the tide flows in from the sea into the river Garonne, two different levels appear on the surface of the water; the level which is towards the sea being some feet higher than that which is towards the spring; and thus advancing like a roller cross the river. Some of the antient poets have mentioned this phenomenon, particularly, Sidonius Apollinaris, *Carm. vii. v. 303*, says,

*Qua pulsus ab æstu
Oceanus, refluxum spargit per culta Garumnæ
In flumen corrente mari.*

And in *Carm. xxii. v. 105*. the same poet adds,

Currit

*Currit in adversum hic Pontus, multoque recursu
 Flumina quas volvunt & spernit & expedit undas.
 At cum summotus lunaribus incrementis,
 Ipse Garumna suos in dorsa recollegit aestus
 Præcipiti fluctu raptim redit, atque videtur
 In fontem, jam non resiuus, sed destiuus ire.*

The river Rhone, about four leagues from Geneva, is swallowed up in the cleft of a rock, which is a quarter of a league long, considerably broad, and between twenty and thirty fathoms deep. Over this cleft, there constantly appears a very thick fog, produced by the violent dashing of the water against the bottom and sides of the rock into which the river runs with incredible rapidity and noise; and from this abyfs it springs up a-new not far off at the bridge of Arlou.





S E C T. III.

An Historical Account of the most remarkable Earthquakes, Inundations, Fires, and other public Calamities, which, at different times, have visited the Inhabitants of France.

IN March, 1696, there was so great an overflow or inundation of waters in France, especially of the river Seine, that Paris and the isle of France feared a second deluge.

In 1751, after many earthquakes had happened in Tuscany and Lombardy, which almost wholly ruined the city of Ferrara, there followed most furious floods of water in several countries. The Rhone quite drowned the Suburbs de la Guillotiere at Lyons, and its streams, by their rapid violence, having torn away a rock from the mountain, near the chops of the sluice, made a bank against themselves, which stopt their passage, and forced them to flow back against the usual current, so that the mills along that river had their wheels turned the contrary way.

Two great Judgments, a famine and a plague, tormented France in the year 1373. There likewise reigned a frantic passion, or phrenzy, unknown in the foregoing ages. Such

Such as were tainted with it, being for the most part the scum of the people, stript themselves stark naked, placed a garland of flowers upon their heads, and taking hands with one another, went into the streets and churches, dancing, singing, and running round with such violence, that they fell down for want of breath. This agitation made them swell so prodigiously, that they would have burst, had not great pains and care been taken to swathe them with bands about their bellies immediately : such as looked on them too attentively, were often infected with the same distemper. Some believed it an operation of the devil, and that exorcisms much contributed to the cure of it. The vulgar named it, *The Dance of St. John*.

In the year 1414, a strange rheum, called the Coqueluke, tormented all sorts of people during the months of February and March, and made them so very hoarse, that the bar, the pulpits and the colleges became all dumb. It caused the death of most of the old people who were affected with it.

In 1510, an epidemical disease spread itself over all France, which they also named Coqueluke, because it clouded the whole head with a drowsy, yet painful heaviness : it caused likewise great pain in the stomach, the reins, and calves of the legs, with a burning fever, attended with a dangerous delirium, and
a dis-

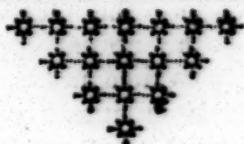
a disgust of all sorts of food. Few people were exempt from it, and a great many died of it.

From the end of the year 1528, to the beginning of the year 1534, the wrath of heaven was so great against France, that there was a perpetual irregularity in the seasons, or to speak truth, summer alone usurped the place of the other three; so that in the space of five years there had not been two days frost together. These tedious heats, enervated, as it were, and decayed nature, making her impotent. She brought nothing to maturity. The trees put forth their blossoms immediately upon their fruit; corn did not multiply in the fields, and for want of winter, there were such multitudes of vermin and insects that fed upon it at its first tender sprouting up, that the harvest yielded not enough for seed against the next season for sowing. This scarcity caused a general famine, then came a disease which they named Truss-galant; after that, a dreadful plague, so that these three destroyed above a fourth of the people.

In 1572, a very strange and odd kind of malady broke out in France; for at every tenth year, it still doubled its violence, causing most horrible contorsions, and dislocating every joint, till the year 1606, when it began to be less frequent, and less cruel and tormenting than before. It was called the bilious

lious evil, or cholic of Poitou, because it reigned chiefly in that country.

In May, 1720, the plague broke out at Marseilles, and raged with very great violence till the 10th of December, in the same year.





S E C T. IV.

An Account of the most celebrated Inventions, Discoveries, &c. of the Inhabitants of France.

AT the head of the philosophers of this country, appears Rene Des Cartes, the noble founder of a system called from him, *The Cartesian Philosophy*. This illustrious man was a native of Britanny, and born in 1596. He may be said to have immediately succeeded the great Lord Bacon, and, like that amazing genius, possessed all the necessary qualifications for changing the face of philosophy, and destroying the absurd opinions of the schools, which prevailed in his time. We are informed upon his monument, in the church of St. Genevieve at Paris, that, having mastered all the learning of the schools, which proved short of his expectation, he betook himself to the army in Germany and Hungary, and there spent his vacant hours in comparing the mysteries and phænomena of nature, with the laws of mathematics, daring to hope that these might unlock the other. At length, quitting all other pursuits, he retired to a little village near Egmond in Holland, where, spending 25 years in continual study, he effected

feſted his purpoſe *. Des Cartes may be conſidered both as a geometrician and philoſopher. Algebra, which was principally invented by the Italians, and improved by Vieta, and Harriot, made great progreſs in the hands of Des Cartes. One of his moſt conſiderable improvements was the doctrine of indefinite, or

* The philoſophy of Des Cartes is founded on the two following principles; the one metaphyſical, the other physical: the metaphyſical one is, *I think, therefore I am?* the physical principle is, *that nothing exiſts but ſubſtance*. Subſtance he makes of two kinds; the one a ſubſtance that thinks, the other a ſubſtance extended; whence actual thought and actual extension are the eſſence of ſubſtance. The firſt of theſe articles is refuted by Mr. Locke, who ſhews, that thinking is not eſſential to the ſoul, or that its eſſence does not conſiſt in thought: the other is confuted from the principles of the Newtonian philoſophy. The eſſence of matter being thus fixed in extension, the Cartesians conclude, that there is no vacuum, nor any poſſibility thereof in nature, but that the world is abſolutely full: mere ſpace is precluded by this principle, in regard, extension being implied in the idea of ſpace, matter is ſo too. Upon theſe principles, the Cartesians explain mechanically, and according to the laws of motion, how the world was formed, and whence the preſent appearances of nature do riſe. They ſuppoſe, that matter was created of an indefinite extension, and divided into little ſquare maſſes, full of angles; that the Creator impreſſed two motions on this matter; one whereby each part revolved round its center, another whereby an aſſemblage, or ſyſtem,

or indeterminate quantities, a most ingenious and subtle invention, which has been since successfully employed in many inquiries; but what mostly contributed to render the name of this great man immortal, was his application of algebra to geometry, which is one of the most happy and sublime inventions ever conceived,

stem, turned round a common center: whence arose as many different vortices as there were different masses of matter, thus moving round common centers. The consequences of this hypothesis, according to the Cartesians, will be, that the parts of matter in each vortex could not revolve among each other, without having their angles gradually broken, and that this continual friction of parts and angles produced three elements; the first, an infinitely fine dust, formed of the angles broken off; the second, the spheres remaining, after all the angular irregularities are thus removed: these two make the matter of Des Cartes's first and second element; and those particles not yet rendered smooth and spherical, and which still retain some of their angles, make the third element. Now, according to the laws of motion, the subtlest element must take up the center of each system, being that which constitutes the sun, the fixed stars above, and the fire below; the second element, composed of spheres, makes the atmosphere, and all the matter between the earth and the fixed stars, in such a manner as that the largest spheres are always next the circumference of the vortex or system, and the smallest next its center; the third element, or the hooked particles, is the matter that composes the earth, all terrestrial bodies, comets, spots in the sun, &c.

and

and will always serve as a clue to lead through the deepest researches, not only of the higher geometry, but of all the physico-mathematical sciences. As a philosopher, he was, perhaps, equally great, though not equally successful. Geometry, which must, by the nature of its object, be continually advancing towards perfection, could not fail of making a considerable progress in such a masterly hand; and indeed the improvements it received were manifest to all the world. The state of philosophy at that time was but very imperfect; there was a necessity for beginning every part of it anew; and perhaps the merit of beginning a science is more than improving it. Des Cartes indeed opened the road to science, but did not pursue it himself, so far as is generally imagined by his followers; though the sciences are more indebted to him than his adversaries allow: his method alone was sufficient to render his name immortal among men of science. His dioptries were the most useful and beautiful application of geometry to natural philosophy that ever had appeared before that time: in all his works, not even excepting those which are hardly read at present, the masterly hand of an inventor is conspicuous; and to judge impartially of his vortices, which doctrine is now almost become ridiculous, it must be allowed, that scarce any thing better at that time could have been invented. The astronomical observations, which have since abolished them, were then either imperfect, or inaccurately ascertained. Nothing was more

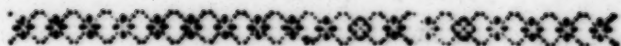
natural than to suppose the planets were carried round their orbits by a fluid ; and the doctrine was attended with this singular advantage, that the centrifugal force of the vortex itself accounted for the gravitation of bodies ; and perhaps this pleasing theory of gravitation would not have been given up by the philosophers, had they not been convinced of its absurdity by the new theory of central forces, and a set of experiments, which were not made till a long time after. The metaphysics of Des Cartes, which were also as ingenious and new as his philosophy, had nearly the same fate ; and now this great man, after having once established a new system of philosophy, has scarce one follower, who holds or asserts his principles.

The perfection of the theory founded upon the observations of the immersions and emersions of Jupiter's satellites, and the praxis thereon, we owe wholly to M. Cassini, a native of France. Several important discoveries in chemistry, medicine, anatomy, and surgery, have been made by natives of the same kingdom ; and there is no nation that has done more toward the perfection of systematic botany than the French. Riverius having struck out the design of fixing the characters of plants in the flower, Tournefort pursued the hint, with great attention, industry, and truth. He founded a system of botany on the different structure and disposition observable in the flowers, or, more strictly speaking, in the flower leaves of plants ;

plants ; and carried botany to a higher degree of perfection than any of his predecessors : for he enriched it with numberless discoveries, advanced it to a science, gave it the air of accuracy, and smoothed all its difficulties : according to Tournefort's system, all plants which are of the same figure and disposition, are of the same genus ; and the roots, the stalks, and the leaves are not, on this occasion, taken into consideration. But when afterwards any particular genus is to be divided into several species, comprehended under it, the roots, the stalks, and the leaves are to be considered ; and those plants which either differ in all those three parts, or only in some of them, are said to belong to different species. As in all this, the express design is not to follow or imitate nature, who in the production of vegetables does not seem to have been very solicitous about a system, but only to establish an arbitrary plan for facilitating the knowledge of plants, the goodness of any method invented for this purpose, cannot be so properly proved by philosophical reasonings, as by the advantages it carries with it ; its clearness and perspicuity, and the delight and satisfaction that may possibly be found in it ; and upon these principles the sufficiency and perfection of Tournefort's system must be judged of. The distribution of plants under their genera renders it more easy to name them : but as the memory would be very much burdened in retaining the names of all the genera, which in Tournefort's system

are six hundred and seventy-three, he reduces the genera to twenty-two classes. *

* The 22 classes of Tournefort's system of Botany are those following: 1. Plants with monopetalous, campaniform, or bell-fashioned flowers. 2. Those with monopetalous, infundibuliform, or funnel-like flowers. 3. Plants with anomalous monopetalous flowers. 4. Plants with polypetalous labiated flowers. 5. Plants with polypetalous cruciform flowers. 6. Plants with polypetalous rosaceous flowers. 7. Plants with polypetalous, rosaceous, and umbellated flowers. 8. Plants with caryophyllous, or pink-like flowers. 9. Plants with liliaceous, or lily-like flowers. 10. Plants with polypetalous papilionaceous flowers. 11. Plants with polypetalous anomalous flowers. 12. Plants with flosculous flowers. 13. Plants with semiflosculous flowers. 14. Plants with radiated flowers. 15. Plants with stamaneous flowers. 16. Plants without flowers, but having visible seeds. 17. Plants with neither visible flowers nor seeds. 18. Trees with apetalous flowers. 19. Trees with apetalous amentaceous flowers. 20. Trees with monopetalous flowers. 21. Trees with rosaceous flowers. 22. Trees with papilionaceous flowers.



S E C T. V.

Particular Descriptions of the most remarkable public Buildings, and other singular Productions of Art, in the Kingdom of France.

C H U R C H E S.

IT may be proper to begin this article, with an account of the church of Notre Dame, at Paris, not as the finest structure of that kind in France, but as the cathedral of the metropolis of the kingdom. It is called *L'Eglise de Notre Dame*, or our *Lady's Church*, from its being dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is said to have been founded by King Childeric, in the year 522. and finished by his successors; and is an antient Gothic building, rather strong than magnificent. The structure is in form of a cross, with a small spire in the middle, and two large square towers at the west end, flat at top, with galleries round them on the outside. The statues of twenty-eight Kings of France are placed in a row of niches on this front, though without order or beauty. The roof, which is very lofty, is supported by a hundred and twenty large pillars. The length of the church is about 396 feet, in breadth 144 feet, and its height 102 feet. Before the choir-gates are two altars, one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the other to St. Dennis, with a statue

statue of each of the two saints in fine Italian marble. In the choir, there are a great many fine paintings, rich tapestry, and a vast profusion of gold and silver plate, for the service of the altars. The high altar is composed of the finest Egyptian marble; and indeed the whole choir is beautified in a very extraordinary manner, as well in regard to the richness of the materials, as the excellency of the workmanship. The isles of this church are lined with large historical Scripture paintings; and around them are no less than forty-seven chapels, belonging to the nobility.

The cathedral church of Rheims, in Champagne, is a very fine building, in the Gothic taste; the architecture is delicate, and the gate and portico are reckoned the most stately in the whole kingdom. In this church the French Kings are usually crowned, and anointed by the archbishop of Rheims, with consecrated oil, preserved in a small vessel, called *la Sainte Ampoule*, or the *Sacred Vial*, which it is pretended was transmitted from heaven, at the inauguration of Clovis the First, and is deposited here in the abbey of St. Rhemi.

The cathedral church of Sens, in the same province, which is dedicated to St. Stephen, is a large and magnificent structure, justly admired for its stately front, adorned with two lofty towers, and a great variety of fine figures; the inside is reckoned one of the greatest curiosities of its kind in France, on account of
its

its rich chapels, its many antient tombs; but particularly its high altar, at the foot of which is a table of solid gold, enriched with precious stones, representing, in bass relief, the four Evangelists, and St. Stephen on his knees.

The cathedral church of Rouen, in Normandy, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vast and beautiful edifice, with three lofty towers, one of which has a tall wooden spire, covered with gilt lead, which has a fine effect. Over the great gate is a triumphal arch, in honour of King Henry the Fourth; and in one of the towers is a great bell, called George d'Amboise, which is thirteen feet high, and weighs upwards of forty thousand pounds. The body of the church is supported with twenty-one pillars, and the choir is lined round with copper. Here are many magnificent tombs of the antient dukes and archbishops of Normandy, together with a stately monument of John, Duke of Bedford, regent of France under Henry the Sixth of England †.

The cathedral church at Lyons, dedicated to St. John, is a sumptuous and venerable fabric: the front of the high altar, which stands in the middle of the choir, was formerly adorned with a great number of fine images, most of which were defaced, during the civil wars that raged in France: but this church has been particularly famous for the astonishing mechanism of a clock, which is placed in an isle

† See Vol. III. p. 100, & seq.

near the choir, and was invented in 1598, by Nicholas Lippe, a native of Basil: it has been however repaired, and greatly improved by one Nourison, in 1661, and after that by one M. Servier. On the top of this machine is the figure of a cock, which every third hour claps his wings, and crows thrice, whilst a door opens on one side, in a gallery underneath, out of which steps forth a figure of the Virgin Mary; and from a door on the opposite side an angel appears, who meets the Virgin and salutes her. At the same time a door opens above, from whence the figure of a dove, representing the Holy Ghost, descends on the Virgin's head. After this the figures withdraw; upon which, from another door, comes the representation of a venerable old man, lifting up his hands, and blessing the congregation. The days of the week are represented by seven figures, each of which takes its place in a niche, on the morning of the day it is intended to represent, and continues there till midnight, when it retreats, and is succeeded by another. This clock has an oval or elliptical plate, marked with the minutes of an hour, which are pointed to by a hand reaching the circumference, which extends and contracts itself during its revolution, so as to fit the shortest as well as the longest diameter exactly. This is reckoned a singular curiosity, and was the invention of Mr. Servier. But it must be observed that this clock has been, for some years, greatly out of repair.



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